PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
*The Bombay Gazette* Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

# THE Bombay Gazette.

EVENING EDITION.

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## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

| Date of Sailing. Saturday 2-30 P.M. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1907. | | | | |
| 30th Mar. | CALEDONIA | 7538 | | |
| 6th Apr. | MACEDONIA | 10813 | | |
| 13th " | CHINA | 7912 | | |
| 20th " | PENINSULAR | 8294 | MOLDAVIA | 8900 |
| 27th " | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 4th May | PENINSULAR | 8294 | HIMALAYA | 8898 |
| 11th " | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 18th " | PENINSULAR | 8294 | VICTORIA | 6522 |
| 25th " | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 1st June | ORIENTAL | 8284 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 8th " | PENINSULAR | 8294 | | |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

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W. C. SYMES,
*Superintendent*, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *19th March, 1907.*

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | Barillon | 18th Apr. 1907. |
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,388 | Guionnet | 16th May " |
| YARRA | 4,142 | Sellier | 13th June " |
| NERA | 5,576 | Schmitz | 11th July " |
| DUMBEA | 5,686 | Boyer | 8th Aug " |
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | Barillon | 5th Sept " |
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,385 | Guionnet | 3rd Oct. " |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessel | Tons. | Captain | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| YARRA | 4,142 | Sellier | 30th Mar. 1907. |
| NERA | 5,576 | Schmitz | 27th Apr. " |
| DUMBEA | 5,686 | Boyer | 25th May " |

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*Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| AFRICA | 4596 | P. Badessich | 1st April, |
| IMPERATOR | 4140 | F. Mosca | 16th April, |
| KORRBER | 8301 | A. Foresti | 1st May. |
| BOHEMIA | 4262 | M. Dabcevich | 16th May. |
| AFRICA | 4596 | P. Badessich | 1st June, |
| KORRBER | 5301 | A. Foresti | 1st July, |
| AFRICA | 4596 | P. Badessich | 1st Aug. |

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * † AUSTRIA | 7583 | A. Bilaffer | 31st March, |
| * † FORWARRTS | 5990 | R. Colledani | 2nd May. |
| * PERSIA | 3695 | F. Cragliotto | 25th May. |
| * TRIESTE | 5095 | D. Mistrorigo | 24th June. |
| * F. FERDINAND | 6046 | C. Matcovich | 2nd Aug. |

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Piume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| FRANZ FERDINAND | 6046 | C. Matcovich | 25th April, |

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FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. | Route.—Via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LINGA | 2,170 | Mon. 1st April. | 11 a.m. | P. D. & C. * |
| DWARKA | 1,700 | Thur. 28th Mar. | 9 a.m. | Cutch Mandvie. |
| LHASA | 2,170 | Frid. 29th Mar. | 7 a.m. | (direct).* |

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "MADURA," 1,856 tons, on MONDAY, 1st April, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingg, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th Mar., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, on or about 30th March.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 2,938 tons, sailing on or about 22nd April calling at Zanzibar, Mombassa and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

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26th *March*, 1907.

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FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

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(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,580 | M. Saporiti | 15th Apr 1907. |
| D. BALDUINO | 4,580 | D. Costa | 15th May " |
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,580 | E. Guechi | 13th June " |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

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|---|---|---|---|
| Single tickets | Rs. 600 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 165 |
| Return tickets available two years | " 900 | " 525 | |

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BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ISCHIA | 6,000 | G. Dodero | 17th Apr. 1907. |
| CAPRI | 6,000 | G. Belsito | 17th May " |
| ISCHIA | 6,000 | G. Dodero | 17th June " |

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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MARCH 1ST, 1907.

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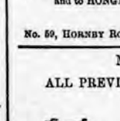

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Suez | 400 | 640 | 320 | 480 | 300 | 450 |
| Port Said | 425 | 680 | 340 | 510 | 320 | 480 |
| Marseilles or Genoa | 52 | 850 | 460 | 700 | 390 | 590 |
| Liverpool | 550 | 900 | 470 | 730 | 420 | 640 |
| London viâ Marseilles (overland.) | 600 | †950 | 525 | *770 | 450 | *675 |
| Karachi | 40 | .. | 40 | ... | 40 | .. |

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

| Class. | Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing from Liverpool. | Due at Port Said about. | Due Bombay about. | Leave Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| † | —Aston Hall | 3,627 | Feb. 12 | Feb. 28 | Mar. 12 | Mar. 31 |
| † | —Methley Hall | 3,491 | " 22 | Mar. 8 | " 20 | " 30 |
| †‡ | —City of London | 9,000 | " 21 | " 4 | " 15 | Apl. 16 |
| * | City of Karachi | 5,547 | Mar. 1 | " 13 | " 24 | Mar. 31 |
| † | City of Carthage | 3,934 | " 11 | " 23 | Apl. 4 | Apl. 11 |
| † | Sutton Hall | 4,400 | " 19 | Apl. 2 | " 14 | " 21 |
| † | Wistow Hall | 3,314 | " 11 | Mar. 25 | " 6 | " 13 |
| † | City of Agra | 4,608 | Apl. 19 | Apl. 29 | May 11 | May 18 |
| * | City of Glasgow | 5,457 | " 29 | May 10 | " 21 | " 28 |
| * | Trafford Hall | 5,321 | May 25 | June 8 | June 19 | June 26 |

' Constitute the Express Service.
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| | |
|---|---|
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| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £ 1,125,000 |
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The London Joint Stock Bank.
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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 30) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Re. 1.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Grass, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

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THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
*Secretary.*

## BANKS.

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital paid up | Gold $3,250,000·00 |
| Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits | Gold $3,393,686·99 |

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay. | Manila. | Singapore. |
| Calcutta. | City of Mexico. | San Francisco. |
| HongKong. | Shanghai | Washington, D.C |
| Kobe. | Yokohama. | Canton. |
| Cebu. | Penang. | Monterey. |
| | Panama. | |

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE:
12/18 Church Gate Street

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL (Paid up) | Rs. 15,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) | Rs. 20,50,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
*Agent.*
*Elphinstone Circle*, BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | £800,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £975,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £800,000 |

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hamburg. | Medan, Deli (Sumatra). | Poochow. | |
| Bombay. | Singapore. | Saigon. | |
| Karachi. | Kwala Lumpor. | Shanghai. | |
| Calcutta. | Bangkok. | Tientsin. | |
| Madras. | Batavia. | Hankow. | |
| Rangoon. | Sourabaya. | Yokohama. | |
| Colombo. | Cebu (Philippines). | Kobe. | |
| Penang. | Hongkong. | New York. | |
| Thaiping (Perak). | | | |
| Ipoh (Perak). | | | |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 3 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yen | 24,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | " | 21,000,000 |
| ORDINARY RESERVE FUND | " | 10,700,000 |
| SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND | " | 1,000,000 |
| SPECIAL RESERVE FUND | " | 2,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| London | Shanghai | Tsehling | KOBE |
| Lyons | Hongkong | Changchun | Osaka |
| New York | Hankow | Antung-Hsien | Tokyo |
| San Francisco | Tientsin | Ryojun (Port Arthur) | Nagasaki |
| Honolulu | Peking | | Bombay |
| (Hawaii) | Newchwang | Fengtien | |
| | Chefoo | Liaoyang | |
| | | Dairen (Dalny) | |

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BOMBAY BRANCH:—
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FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Albert Buildings, *Manager*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

## BANKS.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund | $ 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 110,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD,
LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

BRANC

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of RICE and GHEE, for P. and O. S. N. Company's Steamers at Bombay, for a period of 3 or 6 Calendar months from 1st April, 1907, will be received up to NOON on the 30th March, 1907, by the Company's Superintending Purser, at the Mazagon Dockyard, who will provide information.

W. C. SYMES,
*Superintendent*,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

26TH MARCH, 907.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE above BANK will be CLOSED, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 29th and 30th instant, and MONDAY, the 1st Proximo, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
*Manager*.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND NERAL, KHANDALA AND LONAVLA.

AS the EASTER HOLIDAYS fall on 29th and 30th March and 1st April, 1907, the Down Week-End Express Train WILL RUN from BOMBAY to LONAVLA, on THURSDAY, the 28th March, 1907, and the Up Week-End Express Train will run from LONAVLA to BOMBAY, on TUESDAY, the 2nd April, 1907 and subsequently on and from the 6th April 1907, and until further notice a Weekly Express Train for Neral, Khandala and Lonavla will leave Victoria Terminus every SATURDAY, unless otherwise notified, and also on and from 8th April, 1907, and until further notice, a Return Weekly Express Train will leave Lonavla for Victoria Terminus every MONDAY, unless otherwise notified. The Timings of these Trains will be as follows :—

| SATURDAY. | Standard Time. H. M. | MONDAY. | Standard Time H. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Victoria Tmn's... | D. 14 45 | Lonavla... | ...D. 7 45 |
| Neral ... | ...A. 15 50 | Khandala | ...A. 7 52 |
| Do. ... | ...D. 15 56 | Do. | ...D. 7 57 |
| Khandala | ...A. 16 56 | Neral ... | ...A. 8 55 |
| Do. | ...D. 17 1 | Do. ... | ...D. 9 1 |
| Lonavla | ...A. 17 8 | Victoria Tmn's... | A. 10 6 |

These Express Trains will convey only First and Second Class Passengers and there servants in Third Class and luggage between Bombay and Neral, Khandala and Lonavla at the ordinary fares and rates.

The seats in these Trains are numbered and can be reserved, in advance on payment of annas eight per seat, and intending Passengers are recommended to register their seats at Victoria Terminus and at Lonavla in due time.

The accommodation in the daily Poona Mails being limited, inconvenience may be avoided if these Week-End Express Trains are made use of on Saturdays and Mondays.

A Restaurant Car will usually be attached to these Trains and on Down Journey afternoon tea, and on up Journey breakfast, can be provided if ordered in time.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
*Acting General Traffic Manager*.

BOMBAY, 22nd MARCH, 1907.

### NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Executors of the late HAJI MAHOMED ABBA, has STARTED a NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, under the name of HAJI MAHOMED ABBA & Co., at No. 11, Esplanade Cross Road, Opposite the Police Commissioner's Office. Their shop has been stocked with a large and varied consignment of the best class of Goods in every department and Expert Cutters have been engaged. All orders will be promptly executed and every satisfaction in the execution of orders is guaranteed.

### THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Co. will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 15-17, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April, 1907, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1906.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect a Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
*Secretaries & Agents*

BOMBAY, 14TH MARCH, 1907.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th March to 3rd April, 1907, both days inclusive.

### ECONOMY IN CABLING.

THE MAXIMUM LIMIT CARD of a MILLION MILLIONS CYPHER WORDS. The only Complete 12 Figure Code in Existence, Figures Ranging from 0 to 9. Simple as ABC. Price £5-5 for two copies, subsequent copies £1-1 each.

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THE PANTELEGRAPHY PUBLISHING CO., LD. LONDON.

SOLE AGENTS : L. B. COATES & Co., 103, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 618 of 1901.

1. CHAPSEY PARBAT ... ... ...
2. KHEMBAI alias RATANBAI widow of KANJI PARBAT, deceased and ... ... } Plaintiffs.
3. CASSUM NOR MAHOMED ... ... ...

vs.

1. BAI HIRABAI ... ... ...
2. LALBAI ... widows of HASSAMBHAI BRUDALIBHAI, deceased ... ...
3. ABDULLA HASSAMBHAY ... ...
4. SAMAN HASSAMBHAI, a minor under age of 18 years by his guardian ad litem ABDULLA HASSAMBHAY ... ... } Defendants
5. JAFFERALI HASSAMBHAI ... ...
6. SOOBHANALLI HASSAMBHAI and ...
7. VALI MAHOMED HASSAMBHAI ... ...

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 13th day of October, 1901, the following immovable property in one lot, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on Wednesday, the 17th day of April, 1907, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the above-named plaintiffs and the above-named defendants in all those thirteen pieces or parcels of vacant land, situate at Mount Road or Gorapdeo Road, in the registration and sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, together with the messuages, tenements, buildings and all other erections built and standing thereon containing by admeasurement two thousand three hundred and fifty square feet or thereabouts, Lot No. 1 containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and eighty-seven square feet, Lot No. 2 containing one thousand three hundred and eighty-seven square feet, Lot No. 3 containing two thousand eight hundred and five square feet, Lot No. 4 containing five thousand and four hundred square feet, Lot No. 5 containing five thousand and four hundred square feet, Lot No. 6 containing three thousand three hundred and sixty square feet, Lot No. 7 containing three thousand one hundred and five square feet, Lot No. 8 containing one thousand two hundred and eighty-six square feet, Lot No. 9 containing three thousand and six hundred square feet, Lot No. 10 containing three thousand and six hundred square feet, Lot No. 11 containing three thousand eight hundred and forty square feet and Lot No. 13 containing five hundred and forty square feet and forming and being portions of the larger piece of Forasland Land Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 155 and 585, and New Survey No. 7/3721 containing by admeasurement nine thousand six hundred and seventy-two square yards or thereabouts, and, Assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under No. 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 401, 98 and 99 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East and North partly by the property of Bombay Port Trust, partly by the ground of Gunpat Manekji and partly by a common drain or water-course leading through the aforesaid Gunpat Manekji to the sea, on or towards the West partly by the property of Cassibai, widow of Crustnaji Ghunsham Patel, and partly by the Mount Road or Gorapdeo Road, and on or towards the South, partly by the property of the Bombay Port Trust, partly by the property of Mad on Crustnaji and partly by a passage leading to Ghorapdeo Village.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MAPUBHAI, JAMIETRAM and MADAN, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 9, Bell Lane Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 22nd day of March 1907.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. Second Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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### THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 29th and 30th instant, and MONDAY, the 1st proximo, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

### SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON, 1907.

ADDITIONAL TRAIN SERVICES AND MOTOR SERVICES BY ROAD.

DOWN MAIL TRAIN.—First and Second class Passengers travelling from Poona to Wathar, during the Mahableshwar Season, will be conveyed in extra carriages by the Mail train leaving Poona at 19 hours 35 minutes, and arriving Wathar at 23 hours 50 minutes, where the Carriages are detached and the occupants can remain in them until the next morning if they wish to do so. This Train runs in connection with the G. I. P. Railway Mail Train, leaving Bombay at 15 hours daily. A Dining Carriage is attached to the Mail Train from Poona daily.

2. DOWN PASSENGER TRAINS.—Carriages for First and Second Class Passengers will also be attached when required to the Down Passenger Trains leaving Poona for Whathar, to the timings shown below :—

Poona, dep. 7 hrs. 35 mts. Whathar, arr. 12 hrs. 15 mts.
" " 14 " 15 " " " 20 " 30 "
" " 22 " 30 " " " 6 " 40 "

3. UP PASSENGER TRAINS.—EXTRA First and Second class carriages will be attached daily to the train leaving Wathar at 10 hours 28 minutes and arriving Poona at 16 hours 40 minutes. First and Second class Passengers can also be booked by the Passenger Trains timed to leave Wathar at 1 hour 40 minutes and 17 hours 5 minutes daily and arriving at Poona at 10 hours and 21 hours 30 minutes respectively, or by the Mail Train leaving Wathar at 2 hours 32 minutes and arriving at Poona at 6 hours 15 minutes, but reserved accommodation cannot be guaranteed for passengers joining the Mail train at Wathar for Poona nor can extra carriages be attached at Wathar when that train is running with its full complement of through vehicles between Bangalore and Poona.

4. ADDITIONAL POONA-WATHAR SPECIALS.—Under arrangement with the Post Master General, Bombay, a Light Special Postal Express, having limited Passenger accommodation will be run daily between the 16th March and 15th June 1907. This Train will run in connection with the G. I. P. Railway Madras Mail leaving Bombay at 21 hours 30 minutes daily. It will leave Poona at 2 hours 40 minutes, and arrive Wathar at 6 hours 45 minutes.

From Wathar the Train will start at 18 hours 40 minutes daily and arrive at Poona at 22 hours 55 minutes, connecting with the G. I. P. Railway Poona-Bombay Sleeping Car Train leaving Poona at 23 hours 30 minutes.

Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers will be reserved by the Trains between Poona and Wathar in the order registered, for the number of berths available, on application to the Station Master, Poona or Wathar, as the case may be.

5. MOTOR SERVICES BY ROAD BETWEEN WATHAR AND MAHABLESHWAR.—The Cars of the Mahableshwar Motor Service Company will be timed to leave Wathar daily at 7 hours 15 minutes after the arrival of the Postal Express from Poona, and are timed to arrive at Mahableshwar at about 10 hours.

From Mahableshwar the Cars will be timed to start at 14 hours 45 minutes and arrive at Wathar at about 18 hours 15 minutes connecting with the 18 hours 40 minutes Special Passenger Train to Poona.

6. FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS intending to travel by the Mail or Passenger Trains from Poona are requested to secure accommodation by booking their berths before-hand which can be done, when available, if the Station Master at Poona is advised of the class and number of berths required and the names of intending occupants.

7. Passengers before leaving Mahableshwar are requested to give the Station Master, Wather, at least 24 hours' notice of the Train by which they propose travelling on their Return Journey.

W. B. WRIGHT,
*Traffic Manager*.

DHARWAR, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### FITZGERALD BROS.

HUGE COMBINED LONDON AND AMERICAN CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!

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WEDNESDAY NIGHT,
First Appearance of
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ANTOINE MENIER THE HUMAN OSTRICH.
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MATINEES.
SATURDAYS
AND
WEDNESDAYS.

PRICES AS USUAL.

CHARLEY WHITE, FITZGERALD BROS,
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SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
PRINCE'S DOCK.
Given by the PURSERS' DEPTS of P. & O. R. M. S. Dewanha and Delhi.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, March, 27th 1907. AT 8-30 P.M.

ADMISSION FREE.
Collection in aid of INSTITUTE FUNDS.

### TOWN HALL.

FOR 5 NIGHTS ONLY AND 1 MATINEE.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, APRIL 2ND.

BANDMANN FOLLIES.

A Complete Combination of
LONDON STARS.
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in all the
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LONDON
MUSICAL
SUCCESSES.

SPECIAL MATINEE, SATURDAY, 6TH AT 4-20.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Doors Open at 8-30. Commence 9-30 p.m.
Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Medow Street.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line : Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 2.

### WANTED.

EUROPEAN RESIDENT CARETAKER and GENERAL SECRETARY to the Masonic bodies and Club, Singapore. Free quarters, with lights and water. Must be Master Mason Footstaller preferred. Apply to DISTRICT GRAND SECRETARY, Freemason's Hall, Singapore, forwarding copies of testimonials and stating salary expected.

### WANTED.

RELIABLE and respectable AGENTS to secure Orders for Brandies, &c., in all important Cities in India. Particulars on application to
KAPUR COMMERCIAL AGENCY, LD.,
Lahore (Punjab.)

### AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

A. FREDOON & Co., Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, beg to anounce to their numerous customers that they have opened a branch,

LADIES' DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING

Department, in a shop next door.

### GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

THE FIRST TOURNAMENT for EUROPEAN AMATEURS only will commence on SATURDAY, March 16th, at 9 P.M., and will continue every night (except Sundays) until the Tournament is completed. Full particulars of the starts, etc., can be seen at the Billiard Room.

FREDERICK BRIDGER,
*Tournament Manager*.

NOTICE.

A RETIRED GOVERNMENT OFFICER, with wide experience of Official business in various Departments, is willing to give the benefit of that experience to any Member of the Service or the Public requiring it, or to Native States, (in the form of oral or written advice, or by drawing up Representations to the Authorities) to mutual advantage. Terms moderate. Apply to—

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz : Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurneys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz : Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twings, &c.

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BOMBAY, 15TH MARCH, 1907.

THE INDO-CHINA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Oriental Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 27th day of March 1907, at 4 P.M. (S. T.), for the following purposes :—

1st—To adopt the Directors' Report and Statements of Account made up to 31st December 1906.
2nd—To declare a Dividend.
3rd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
4th—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th March to 9th April, 1907, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
ALLANA MUNJEE & Co.,
*Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents*.

BOMBAY, 15TH MARCH, 1907.

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SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 211 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Company will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m., the following :

On account of the concerned—
1 case 10 pieces 22 by 15 by 16 yards embroidered silk.
100 pieces cotton coloured ground prints, 30 in. by 20 yards,
10 bales grey packing paper.
1 case 100 by 1 lbs. tins Magenta Analyne Dye, 350 doz. Japanese soap.
1 English iron safe thief and fire proof by Griffin and Co., fitted with Chubb's lock, 30in by 20 by 18.
1 do. bent iron safe by do. extra strong, 30in. by 22 by 20.

By order of the mortgagors Bhaichand Harnath and Co. and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. G. G. Craig—
1 diamond and gold scarf pin, horse shoe design English made,
1 diamond hoop ring,
1 diamond ring, 24 to 3 rati,
1 diamond ring, 2½ carat size design.

Another consignment of sanitary earthenware consisting of—
One earthenware sink, 48in. by 24in. by 12in white enamelled inside, outside buff complete with brackets tap and plug.
One earthenware sink 36in. by 22in. by 10in. white enamelled inside, and outside with F. C. pedestals tap and plug complete.
2 Athena combination lavatories, enamelled pollard oak and white, relieved in gold with rim mirror and white porcelain lavatory basin with fittings.
Axis closets with brass screw cone descendable joint and brass S. or P. trap and mahogany seats, cast iron-tapered bath 5 in.—6in. inside finish over metallic enamelled inside, green marble outside complete with hot and cold water taps, plug with chain.

By order of the executors—Gold and silver ornaments belonging to a deceased Parsee lady consisting of—
1 gold watch and a gold chain.
4 gold and ruby and diamond rings.
2 gold pearl and emerald ear drops.

Besides some miscellaneous articles consisting of 1 gold frame spectacle, gold rings, silver snuff-boxes, combs, rings, coins, chains, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 27th March, 1907.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF JAVA TEA.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—
L.H.—5 chests damaged Java tea.
O.N.—32 chests damaged Java tea.

AUCTION SALE OF BULLOCK.

Under Instructions from the Officer Commanding Station Supply, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p. m., at the Town Barracks, Commissariat Office Compound.
4 also train and 2 Army Transport Bullocks.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 27th MARCH, 1907.

## "SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

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High Court,
O. O. J.
Suit No. 392 of 1905.

Aishabai, wife of Ibrahim Haji Joosub.....Plaintiff.
Vs.
Hoorbai, wife of Abdool Wahab Ha

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# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## LONDON MARKETS.

[LONDON, *March* 25.] [BOMBAY, *March* 26.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols ... | 85 | ½ | un chgd |
| 2 do. Rentes ... ... | 94⅜ | ⅛ | un chgd |
| 3½ do. Sterling Loan ... | 100¼ | ⅛ | un chgd |
| 3½ do. Govt. Securities ... | 85⅛ | ⅛ | un chgd |
| Bar Silver in London ... | 30 1/16 | 1/16 | 1/16 |
| Do. do. 2 months' hence | 30⅛ | ⅛ | 1/16 |
| Do. in New York ... | 65⅜ | ⅜ | 1 |
| Exchange on London at Paris ... | 25·29+ | + | + |
| Do. do. do. Berlin. | 20·52⅛ | + | + |
| Do. do. do. New York. | 4·83⅛ | Since 17 Jan | |
| Discount Bank of England Rate. | 5% | | |
| Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ... | 5% | un | chgd |
| Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ... | 5% | un | chgd |
| Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 5⅛% | un | chgd |
| Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 5⅛% | un | chgd |
| Interest Day-to-day Loans ... | 3 1/0/0 | | |
| Do. 7-day Market Loans ... | 4 1/0/0 | | |

Amount Paid into the Bank of England ... £ 75 000
Exchange on India, 30 days sight (Bank's buying rate). 1s. 3 1/4d. unchanged.
£50,000 from Australia Earmarked Indian Currency Account.

### COTTON.

**Liverpool—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot ... ... ... ... ... | Quiet |
| Futures ... ... ... ... ... | Steady |
| East Indian ... ... ... ... | Dull |
| Manchester ... ... ... ... | Steady |
| Total Sales ... ... ... | 6,000 bales |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export | ... 500 bales |
| Imports ... ... ... | 10,000 bales |
| Mid-Americans ... ... ... | 5·90—08 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... ... | 11 7/16—½ |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

| Mar.-Apl. | Apl.-May | May-June | June-July |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5·55 | 5·53 | 5·54 | 5·54 |
| —03 | —04 | —03 | —02 |
| July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. |
| 5·53 | 5·52 | 5·50 | 5·49 | 5·47 |
| —03 | —02 | —02 | —01 | —02 |

**New York—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at U. S. Ports ... | 20,000 bales |
| Do. do. last year | 15,000 " |
| Exports to Great Britain | ... |
| Do. to Continent ... | 8,000 |

Spot Cotton,—10·60 — 10

Futures.—Month of March, 9·20 — 09 } Declined owing to weak cables and to Liquidation.
Do. do. July, 9·43 — 06 }

**New Orleans—**

Spot Cotton—10 1/16 — 1/16
Futures—Month of May 10·03 — 05
Do. do. July 10·18 — 05
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Coffee—**
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 7⅛—¼

**RUBBER—**
Para Rubber 5s. value.

**Metals—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper Brazieres ... ... ... | £121 0 0 |
| Yellow Metal ... ... ... | d. 9¼ |

**Tin plates—**
I. C. Coke 14×20 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C. I. F., Bombay. £ 0 14 0

**Bar Iron—**
Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp £ 6 18 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 ¾ F. O. B. Liverpool £ 14 5 0
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp Net. £ 7 0 0

### WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Quiet.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. ... 3,930,000

### SEEDS.

**Rapeseed :—**
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 49⅛ Apl.-May Dunkirk,—Sellers—Canal
Brown Cawnpore, 44⅝ Apl-May—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

**Linseed—**
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 44 Apl.-May.—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed.—Steady.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Vessel. | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | | |
| 1 Box gold Bullions | 76,283 | Melbourne | Delhi | Mercantile Bank |
| 4 Boxes gold Bullions | 3,03,528 | Freemantle | Delhi | National Bank |
| 1 Box Sovereigns | 75,000 | Hongkong | Delhi | Chartered Bank |
| 2 Bundles gold coins Rupees | 6,454 / 17,500 | Muscat | Dwarka | E Hassam |
| 10 Packages Rupees | 16,500 | Muscat | Dwarka | Comptoir National |
| 1 Bundle Sovereigns Rupees | 1,800 / 450 | Jeddah | Shah Ameer | L Gordhandas |
| 1 Box Sovereigns | 3,750 | Alexandria | Oriental | H E H Allana |
| 2 Bundles Rupees | 4,000 | Dehai | Kasara | Sundry Natives |

### COTTON.

**Market Report :—**
The March settlement having been completed the market has quieted down, and for forward delivery prices are quoted lower all round. There is however, little enquiry. In ready cotton a moderate business was done at Colaba, shippers buying to complete March requirements. Mills continue in different buyers. Ready fine M. G. Broach is quoted Rs. 255/57. The market closes quiet as under.

**Quotations :—**

| | Rs. | Delivery |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... ... ... | 247 | April |
| Fine M. G. Broach... ... ... | 248/9 | May. |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ... | 214/15 | " |
| Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon... | 202/3 | " |
| Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ... | 194 | " |
| Fine M. G. Amraoti ... ... | 194 | " |
| Fine M. G. Muttis ... ... ... | 192/3 | " |
| F. G. M. G. Khandefah ... ... | 173 | " |
| Fine M. G. Khandesh ... ... | 179 | " |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... ... | 170 | " |
| Good Westerns ... ... ... | 229/30 | " |
| Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ... ... | 241 | " |

NEW CROP 1908.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fine G. H. G. Bengals ... ... | 174 | Jan 08 |
| Good M. G. Broach ... ... | 241 | Mar 08 |

**Liverpool Opening—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening tone ... ... ... | Quiet but steady. |
| Estimated Sales ... ... ... | 7,000 bales. |
| Total Imports ... ... ... | 40 00 " |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

| Mar.-Apl. | Apl.-May. | May-June. | June-July | July-Aug |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5·57 | 5·54 | 5·55 | 5·55 | 5·54 |
| +01 | +01 | +01 | +01 | +01 |
| Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. |
| 5·53 | 5·51 | 5·49 | 5·48 |
| +01 | | | |

### FREIGHTS.

The market is quiet at 14s. to 16s. according to port. Little doing.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Linseed :—**
The market is steadier, but there is not much doing—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready | ... Rs. | 7 5 6 |
| Apl-May | ... " | 7 11 6 |

**Rapeseed—**
Quiet but steady. Moderate business.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brown Cawnpore Apl.-May | ... Rs. | 7 10 0 |
| Yellow Cawnpore " | ... " | 8 7 0 |
| " Guzerat " | ... " | 8 9 0 |

**Gingellyseed :—**
The market is steadier but the enquiry continues limited.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bold White 85 per cent | ... Rs. | 52 8 0 |
| Black Kutni 75 do. | ... " | 50 8 0 |
| Yellow Hingunghat | ... " | 44 8 0 |
| | ... " | 55 8 0 |

CASTORSEED :—
... Rs. 36 8 0
Tone—Quiet.

COTTONSEED :—
... " 19 8 0
Tone—Quiet.

GROUNDNUTS :—
... Rs. 42 0 0
Tone—Easier.

WHEAT :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| White Delhi | ... Rs. | 4 7 0 |
| White Karachi | ... " | 4 6 0 |

Tone.—Quiet.

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ... ... ... ... | 23,116 | bales. |
| Wheat ... ... ... ... | 9,894 | cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... ... | 39,705 | " |
| Rapeseed... ... ... ... | 59,506 | " |
| Gingellyseed ... ... ... | 7,340 | " |
| Poppyseed ... ... ... | 2,750 | " |
| Groundnuts ... ... ... | 2,046 | " |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 14,180 | " |
| Rice ... ... ... ... | 37,724 | " |
| Myrabollams ... ... ... | 9,422 | " |
| Cottonseed ... ... ... | 37,622 | " |
| Gram ... ... ... ... | 1,443 | " |
| Joowar ... ... ... ... | 6347 | " |
| Maize ... ... ... ... | ... | " |

## THE SHARE MARKET.

BANKS—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay ... ... ... ... | 1,360 | |
| India ... ... ... ... | 53 1/2 | |

MILLS—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Century ... ... ... ... | 1,665 | |
| David ... ... ... ... | 350 | |
| Empress ... ... ... ... | 405 | |
| Kohinoor ... ... ... ... | 725 | |
| Manockji Petit ... ... ... | 3,260 | |

PRESSES—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bread's Cawnpore ... ... | 206 | |
| Hingoli ... ... ... | 125 | |
| New Mofussil ... ... ... | 587 1/2 | |

MISCELLANEOUS—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Badham Pile & Co. ... ... | 133 | |
| Bombay Steam Nav. Pref. Shares | 267 1/2 | |
| Colaba Land and Mill ... ... | 970 | |
| Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ... | 73 1/2 | |
| Telephone Co. ... ... | 40 | |
| Treacher and Co.... ... ... | 592 1/2 | |
| Bombay Burmah ... ... ... | 8,650 | |

RAILWAYS—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tapti Valley ... ... ... | 470 | |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING, [26TH MARCH, 1907.

### FINANCIAL.

**Money :—**
Borrowers for two months at 6½ per cent per annum.

**Exchange :—**
The Market opened steady at 1s. 4 3/16d. T. T. and 1s. 4 1/16d. on demand with the credit rate general at 1s. 4 1/32d. 3 Months' Sight for near delivery. Bills have not been plentiful but business was done to a moderate extent at 1s. 4 1/32d, 3 Months' Sight for near delivery and 1s. 4 1/16d. 3 Months' Sight for 12th April, 12 May delivery. Far Eastern rates are unsettled owing to the drop in silver in London. Little business is offering and our quotations are nominal. We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| T. T. on London ... ... | 1s. 4 3/16d. | |
| Demand Draft ... ... | 1s. 4 1/16d. | |
| Credits— 3 months' sight | 1s. 4 1/32d. | |
| Do. 6 months' sight | 1s. 4 3/32d. | |
| Do. 3 months' sight—Francs | 173 | |
| Do. 3 months' sight—Marks | 141 | |
| Hongkong—30 days' sight ... | 152 | |
| Yokohama—30 days' sight ... | 148½ | |
| Shanghai—30 days' sight ... | 210 | |

**Government Paper :—**
A fairly large business has been transacted in the Bazaar to-day. The Market opened at 97⅜ for Cash and Wednesday's settlement and 97⅝ for the second settlement. A moderate amount of budlee business was reported during the day at a difference of 5 annas against the buyer for April, but later on there were independent sellers for the April account, the rate, at one time, falling to 97¼. A recovery afterwards took place to 97⅜. Calcutta rates were advised as 98 1/16 ready and 97⅜ for delivery in a month. We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash ... ... ... | 97·5 |
| 1st Settlement ... ... | 97·5 |
| 2nd Settlement ... ... | 97·10 |

**Bullion :—**
Bar silver in London fell a half penny yesterday to 30 7/16d. ready and 30¼d. for delivery forward in two months. New York, however, was unchanged at 65. 5/8d. Here the market opened weak, ready bars being down to 77 1/16 ex duty. Later in the day a slight improvement set in, the market closing at 77 1/4d. Forward quotations are as noted below. Bar Gold is unchanged :—

| | | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... ... ... | | 24 | 2 | 0 |
| Australian Bar Gold ... ... | | 24 | 1 | 0 |
| Bombay Bar Gold ... ... | | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns ... | | 15 | 1 | 0 |
| English Dragon Sovereigns ... | | 15 | 1 | 0 |
| Silver ex Dut.—Ready ... | | 77 | 11 | 0 |
| Ditto 1st Settlement | | 77 | 12 | 0 |
| Ditto 2nd Settlement | | 77 | 8 | 0 |

## BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, when the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presided. There were also present General R. M. Greenfield, the Hon. Sir Walter Hughes, Messrs. G. W. Hatch, T. W. Cuffe, Dr. Viegas, Sir Sassoon David, Messrs. D. E. Wacha, J. S. Brown, C. H. B. Forbes, W. D. Sheppard, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsi, and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, Secretary.

Government resolution in the Public Works Department, dated 12th inst., granting leave to Mr. H. V. R. Kemball, Trust Engineer, with effect from the 6th prox., was recorded. The Board recorded a letter from Government in the Public Works Department, intimating that Mr. R. G. Kent's services would be placed at the disposal of the Trust for appointment as their Engineer, but that his services would not be available till the end of July 1907. The Board also recorded letters from the Secretary to the Millowners Association and the acting Municipal Secretary, stating that Sir Sassoon David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and Dr. A. G. Viegas had been re-elected as Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay; and from the acting Secretary to Government, General Department, intimating that Government had re-nominated as Trustees Mr. J. S. Brown, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, and Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsi.


## HOW TO KEEP COOL.

"All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists.
Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength.
Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

ELLISON.—March 12, at her residence, 13 Chowringhi Lane, Isabella Sophia (nee Johnson), relict of the late James Ellison, late Commissioner of the Sundarbans, in her 74th year.


## THE INDIAN CHIRETTA PLANT.

Is the finest TONIC and FEBRICIDE in the World.

The process of extracting the active principle was discovered by D. S. Kemp, F.C.S., and improved by him last year. The following preparations represent the remedy in its perfect and most active form.

**Saccharo Chirettine,** per bottle, Rs. 1-0, 1-8 & 2 8
**Chirettones.** (The above in *tablet* form), per bottle, Re. 1 0
**Liquor Chirettince.** (The above in *liquid* form), per bottle, Rs. 1-12 & 3 0
**Chirettovin.** (The above, combined with pure Wine, forming a palatable and Universal Tonic) ... ... ... ... per bottle, Rs. 2 8

ONLY MANUFACTURED BY

Kemp & Co.

THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.


## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 38m.; Sun sets, 6h. 51m.; High water 9-55m., 10-34a.; Low water, 4-5m, 3-55a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.
Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Oriential Buildings, 4 p.m.
Fitzgerald Brothers' Circus.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—On Sunday next the Bombay Commercial Gymkhana will give a Concert at 9-30 for members and friends.

A NATIVE CHIEF IN BOMBAY.—His Highness Thakore Saheb of Dharangadhra, attended by ten followers, arrived in Bombay yesterday, and puts up in the Watson's Annexe.

LECTURE.—Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswami, D. Sc, (London,) F. G. S., F. L. S., M. R. P. S., will deliver a public lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Row) to-day, at 6-30 p.m. "The Influence of Western Civilisation on India." Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, M. A., LL. B., Solicitor, will preside.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day, at 6 p.m. (S. T. The paper to be read is "Pathare Prabhus of Bombay : Their Origin, Customs and Manners," by Rao Bahadur Ranganath Sadasive Jayakar.

REJOICING FOR SIR P. M. MEHTA'S.—A Nargol correspondent writes :—Mr. Shapurji Bhikaji Pate distributed sugar and cocoanuts to the boys and girls of Gujrati and Marathi schools on Monday last for the success of Sir P. M. Mehta in the last Municipal election of Bombay. Boys cheered the Jaya of Sir Mehta, and some gentlemen who were present at this time prayed for the Sawarajia and Rayet's success.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Bhramsingh Nathasingh, a Pardeshi, residing in Marooti Street, Fort, reported to the police that on Sunday last somebody committed house-breaking and theft during his absence from home and robbed him of his ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,131. Subsequently one Natha Jenna was arrested on the Bandra Railway Station by a railway policeman with being in possession of ornaments for which he could not account. These ornaments the complainant identified as his own. The accused was placed yesterday before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the charge of burglary when the case was allowed to stand adjourned. Superintendent Nolan was in charge of the case.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.—The Annual Meeting of the Association was held at the Port Trust Office, Ballard Pier, yesterday, at 6 p. m., for the receipts of the Annual Report of the Retiring Committee with Statement of Accounts, and for the election of a Committee of Management and Auditor. The Committee of Management, consists of the Hon'ble Sir W. C. Hughes, C.I.E., F.K.C., M. Inst., C.E., Chairman, and Lt.-Col. M. A. T. Collie, M. B., I.M.S., the Revd. W. A. Dickins, the Hon'ble Mr. G. Owen Dunn, M.I.N.A.T., C.E., Captain A. F. W. King, I.M.S., Messrs. F. R. Cadell, I.C.S., H. C. Wright, C. B. Robinson, R. G. Monteath, P. R. Wilson and F. Y. Smith, Members. Mr. James P. Chrystal, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, and Mr. W. Turner Green, C. A., Honorary Auditor.

## GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The seventh annual Social gathering of the Mahomedan students of the Grant Medical College was held on Sunday, the 24th March, 1907, at Noorbag, Mazagon. The students met at 10 a. m. (S. T.) when they indulged in various in-door and out-door games, till late in the afternoon, when a photographic group was taken of the assembly, including most of the Mahomedan Medical practitioners who came in at that time. After this event, a meeting was held over which Dr. H. A. Nakhooda, L. M. & S. was elected to preside. After the reading of the report of the last year by Mr. Moulvi Abdulrazak, the President delivered his address. The President touched upon several topics such as the paucity of Mahomedan students in the College, their failure to secure prizes this year, their good fortune in obtaining the Tennis Championship, etc., etc. After a cordial vote of thanks to the Chair the party enjoyed a hearty dinner.

Several guests from amongst the medical students of the G. M. College were invited. The party then witnessed a theatrical entertainment in which some Mahomedan students took part. Their Hindu brethren then gave a fine display of a scene from the well-known historical play of "Harish-chandra". This was highly appreciated. The party dispersed after midnight.

## PASSENGERS PER S. S. "UMHLALI."

The following passengers are booked to proceed to Weymouth per s. s. "Umhlali" under Command of Captain A. L. Richards sailing to-morrow. Passengers are requested to be at "N" shed in the Prince's Dock at 7-30 a. m. where the medical inspection will take place. Heavy luggage should be sent on board to-day :—

Ashby, Miss
Barrow, Captain and Mrs
Boyd, Mrs Nurse and child
Bulkley, Mr M
Burt, Mrs
Cameron, Mrs child and Ayah
Gattle, Mr A E B
Gibbon, Mrs and child
Griffin, Mr and Mrs
Haig, Mrs H and child
Heslop, Mr Mrs and child
Humphreys, Miss
Kelly, Mrs and 3 Masters
Knight, Major Mrs and 2 children
Lang, Captain Mrs child and Nurse
Leiden, Rev and Mrs
Salter, Miss
Robinson, Mrs 2 Misses and Master
Savage, Mrs Miss and 3 Masters
Schwartz, Mr Mrs and infant
Tuson, Captain C E
Walker, Major and Mrs
Young, Mr C W

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 16th March, 1907, was 631 against 572 and 541 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 94. There were 50 deaths from cholera, against 53 and 33 in the two preceding weeks the number is equal to the average of the past quinquennium. There were 95 deaths from plague against 57 and 42 in the two preceding weeks. There were 66 deaths from small-pox during the week against 75 in the previous week. There were 20 deaths from tetanus against 12 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 92 and 71, respectively, against 113 and 53 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 38.7 per mille per annum against 52.8 the mean of the last five years.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

## SMALL CAUSES COURT.

### JUSTICES' ELECTION CASE.

### Fresh Scrutiny of Voting Papers Ordered.

AT the Small Causes Court, yesterday, his Honour the learned Chief Judge, Mr. R. M. Patel, delivered judgment in connection with the petition filed by Mr. Bhalshanker Nanabhai on behalf of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, and Mr. Hormusji Ardeshir Wadia, asking the Court to hold that the recent general election of the Justices of the Peace for sixteen Municipal Councillors was not a valid one, and to declare that the whole election may be set aside because it was not a free and fair one and that it was unfairly, unduly and illegally interfered with. There was the further question as to whether the Municipal Commissioner had power to alter the date of the election and this the application was dismissed on the ground that the Commissioner has power to alter the date for the public convenience.

The subject matter of the petition and the issues raised upon it have already been reported in these columns.

After dwelling at length on the question of law involved in the case, the learned Judge passed the following order :—The order is that evidence be taken to determine the number of voting papers delivered by the Justices at the meeting on the 21st February last, to the Chairman, that were not signed at the meeting. Voting papers which are found to have been not signed at the meeting should all be rejected and not counted. A fresh scrutiny will then be made. Excepting the allegations made in certain paragraphs of the petition, the Court may take evidence on the other issues that may be found relevant to the enquiry.

The following is the full text of the learned Chief Judge's judgment :—

This is a petition to set aside the Justices' election made on the 21st February last. By consent of counsel on both sides 19 out of 32 issues raised have been treated as involving questions of law only and have been first argued for disposal. These issues may be divided into two groups. The first deals with the question whether under Section 23 (1) the notice given by the Commissioner on the 28th January in supersession of that of the 17th December was illegal and void and, if that was so, whether that rendered the holding of the meeting on the 21st February illegal and all proceedings thereat null and void. Secondly, if the Commissioner had no power to issue the notice of the 28th January and it was invalid, was not that defect cured by Section 21 of the Bombay General Clauses Act I of 1904? Under Section 22 (1) the Commissioner gave one general notice for all the three elections and fixed particular dates for each; viz., the Ward Election, the Chamber and Justices' elections. The Justices-election day was fixed for the 13th of February. This date was subsequently altered to the 14th of February by another notice dated 28th January. This alteration of the day of the election has created the main dispute. The contention raised by the petitioners may be shortly summed up: Section 22 (1) conferred powers on the Commissioner to fix the days for the general elections in the months of January and February ; (2) that he exercised those powers of advertising and publishing the notice of the 17th December ; (3) that having once exercised that power and fixed the 13th February, he had no further discretion left in him to fix another date, the 14th, and that the power he had was absolutely exhausted; (5) that if his powers was exhausted, the notice given by him on the 28th January fixing the 14th February as the Election day was illegal, and consequently the whole election proceedings of the 14th February were rendered invalid and ineffectual.

I do not propose to deal with the argument for the petitioners based on section 36 (b) and 164 and 165 (2) because they refer to what should be done when a meeting called by one notice is not held, or held and the business not completed. In those events an adjourned meeting is provided for. But the question here is, the issue of one valid notice appointing a certain day for a meeting, and giving another notice long before that day approached, and thus superseding the first notice and fixing another day instead. Nor do I think the argument that the Commissioner was only an agent, and in the same position as a constituted attorney should be answered. But I think the respondents have to meet and to meet satisfactorily, the argument that the power which the Act conferred or the duty that it imposed on the Commissioner by section 22 (1) did not give him the discretion or the right to change the day fixed for the election any number of times as he chose. It was urged that the power when once exercised was exhausted and that there was no further power or discretion left in him to exercise. Mr. Inverarity attempted to meet that by saying the exercise of the powers once more on the 28th January by issuing the Second Notice was valid because in so doing the Commissioner observed the restrictions specified under Section 23 and 25. But does that answer meet the objection that section 22 (1) did not sanction or authorise the unfixing of a day once fixed, and did not give the power to fix another day for election after that day was once fixed?

Now a power given under a statute is an authority, expressly or impliedly conferred on the Officer by law, to do that which, without such sanction, he could not have done. What is then the sanction given by 22 (1). It says:" General elections of councillors shall be fixed by the Commissioner to take place triennially on such days in the months of January and February as he shall think fit." The first thing required thereby is the fixing of the days for all the general elections, viz., the Ward, the Chamber and the Justices. That is an operation to be done at one time so as to fix the requisite order and the intervals. The Commissioner has strictly followed that by giving one notice on the 17th December and fixing thereby three different days for the general elections. That power was given to him and he exercised it under section 22 (1). If he attempted then to exercise the same power again was there any sanction for it either express or implied? If reliance is placed on the words "as he shall think fit" what do they mean and to what do they apply? In my opinion they apply to the fixing of the days or dates for the four different elections which are grouped together under the term "general elections." The power given to him is to fix the dates, the choice or discretion given to him is to choose any three days for the three elections, respectively, that he deems will be most convenient or suitable times in the months of January and February. The section says "general elections shall be fixed on such days in January and February as he shall think fit." So read, the first part makes the fixing of the days obligatory and casts a duty on the Commissioner to fix the days or dates. He must fix the dates or days—such days as he shall think fit out of the fifty-nine days in January and February. That is the only discretion allowed to him. Having done that and fixed the dates under section 22 (1), by the notice of 17th December, as follows, viz, 17th January for all the Ward elections, 7th February for the Chamber of Commerce, 13th February for the Justices; he further, by separate notices of the same day, repeated the fixing of the above dates under section 25. No reason is shown, nor any explanation given, Why then the Justices' election only out of the three was selected and the day altered? The Court is not concerned perhaps with any explanation. It has only to note that by another notice of the 28th January the day for the election once fixed was altered i. e. the date first fixed was unfixed and another day appointed. The question again stares us in the face, where was the sanction for it? Certainly the section does not contain any provision for this new state of things. There is no other section to seek aid from. No case is cited, and after great endeavour, I have not been able to find one to show that an election day so fixed could be altered. The only way left for a solution of the difficulty is to see if the use of the words "as he shall think fit," gives the power to do the two things, viz., to unfix the date once fixed and to fix a new one instead. I very much regret I cannot, under any known rules of construction, read into the section words which import the undoing of the thing done, and the doing of a new one i. e. to rescind and alter. Do the words "as he shall think fit" mean that the Commissioner can once or more than once change the days and fix other days as he chose? If such extensive powers were intended the legislature would certainly have provided for that contingency. But it has not. It is a matter in construction, but the decision not only turns on the grammatical construction but also on the absence of any words implying a power to rescind the first notice whereby the 13th February was fixed, and to fix another date by another notice. The section 22 (1) is worded in such a peculiar form that it leads me to conclude that the duties for the three elections were to be fixed once for all. After having given one general notice it was not permissible to issue one separate notice for the Justices' election and alter thereby the day for the elections. The second notice, moreover, omitted the information and directions given in the first and was promulgated as superseding the first. I do not think the Commissioner was within his jurisdiction, as Mr. Inverarity put it, in issuing the notice of the 28th January. "Power" is not jurisdiction, but I should say that the power conferred on the Commissioner and the sanction given by section 22 (1) did not extend to his issuing the second notice, and did not give him the right to alter the day that was fixed as the 13th February. This contravention of the Statute, or the finding as to excess of power used, rendered the notice illegal and void, and the meeting held under it invalid and ineffectual. All the proceedings, therefore, held on the 14th were null and void, unless the saving clause, section 21 of the Bombay General Clauses Act I of 1904, cured the defect. This section has been a new one so far as the addition of the word "notification" in it is concerned. If this applies, it saves the whole election being wrecked. The answer made by the learned counsel for the petitioners to this section not applying was that it referred to "notifications" and not "notices." I have attempted to look up the definition in the various Acts of the word "notification," and I gather there is not one specific meaning attached to it. A notification presupposes the existence of an order made under an enactment; and the promulgation and publication of that order is a notification. In many Acts a notification is said to be or to include an order published in the Official Gazette. The distinction between notice and notification does not seem to be clearly marked out in any of the Bombay Acts. I thought at one time that the word "notification" was restricted only to orders first issued by Government under such Acts as the Abkari, Explosives, and Opium Acts; and that it was used only when Government in exercise of the powers vested in them by the enactments, passed orders varying the requirements as to details specified. Section 21 appears under the heading of "Provisions as to orders, rules, etc., made under enactments." A strict construction of the section might mean that, there was a restricted technical meaning attached to the word "notifications," when it was enumerated with "orders, rules or by-laws" and that when these terms made a special enumeration the word "notice" was excluded. The dictionary meaning of "notice" and "notification" does not enlighten one to come to a conclusion that they are very differently to be treated. In the Municipal Act "notices" or "notifications" are mentioned. Section 480 speaks of public notice. Section 481 speaks of notice "or a notification published" as provided by the Act. But in the Act no section seems to provide for notifications. In the *Government Gazette* there are headings of Government notification, miscellaneous notifications under the Districts and Bombay Local Boards, and the like. In the absence of any authoritative decision where the word used is capable of having a restricted or technical construction put on it and also of being understood in its plain ordinary meaning, it is safer to adopt the latter construction. A reasonable and beneficial meaning may be attached when that is possible. Where no strictly definite meaning is to be attached the safer course is to adopt a more liberal construction. I am inclined to take this view and to hold that the word "notification" includes the word "notice" in section 21 of the Bombay General Clauses Act so far as its application to notices given under sections 22 and 25 are concerned.

An election petition is not to be looked upon and treated as one under section 22 (1) of the Municipal Act which included the power to vary the notice given on the 17th of December by the notice given on the 28th January, and if that is so, the defect was cured.

I now deal with another important group of issues, and the first question to determine is whether it is obligatory on a voter giving his votes at the Justices' meeting, to use the official voting paper only or any other voting paper giving the requisite details. On that point there is no difficulty. I am clearly of opinion that it is not obligatory. A comparison of section 28 (c) which imposes on the Commissioner the duty of printing the voting papers of Ward elections, with 22 (b) which is quite silent on the subject, shows that they may be so used. But the practice seems to have been hitherto the other way, viz., to use voting papers supplied by the Commissioner at the Justices' meeting also. It was a salutary practice unhappily departed from on this occasion. I may add that no rules as to the enforcement of the practice were proved to have been in existence at the time the Act of 1888 was passed and, therefore, none could be said to have been revived. But the question as to whether the voting papers should be signed also at the meeting is again one that presents a difficulty. On considering this matter in all its bearings, my opinion is that they must be signed at the meeting. The case of Baxter *versus* Spencer does not decide the question nor does the point seem to have arisen for decision. It went on the point of personal "delivery" of the voting paper. For an explanation we have again to examine the section itself. The case of the Irrawadi Flotilla Company (18 I A. p. 12) is distinguishable. The wording there of Section 1 (para 2) Ind. Court Act was very different from the present one which speaks of "signed and delivered at the meeting." But as Lord Macnaghten puts it "both the reason of the thing and the grammatical construction have to be looked to and considered. I hold that the grammatical construction is, that the words "at the meeting" apply to the two words signing and delivering." But at times the grammatical construction may be a highly academic question. However, the reason of the thing is what appeals to me in giving this meaning. The expression "signed and personally delivered" carries with it an idea of the two things being done almost simultaneously. The very nature of the procedure to be followed at the meeting, and the reason of the thing demand that, in the exercise of his powers as a voter, the voter has to attend the meeting and to vote there. The words "Justices present and voting" in Section 29 (b) support my view, That, of course, implies the Justices who are present and who give their votes." There may be some Justices present, but not voting. The Section says : "The Chairman of the meeting, as soon as all the voting papers of the Justices present and voting have been delivered, etc." The voting is the essential thing, and that is done by "signing" only. If the voting at the meeting was by a show of hands, or, under the Ballot Act, by putting a cross only against the name of the candidate on pieces of paper issued at the meeting, with private marks or stamps on, or by a division of the Justices present, all these processes would necessitate the giving of the vote at the meeting. The same thing should take place when the ballot paper, instead of being crossed, has to be signed. That this was the way in which it has been understood is patent from the fact that on the top of the unofficial voting paper there was a "N. B.—This form must be signed at the meeting and delivered personally to the chairman." I hold that the voting papers at the last Justices' meeting ought to have been signed at the meeting, and, if they were signed elsewhere, the Statute was not complied with, and the defect was fatal. That defect was incapable of being cured by personal delivery of the voting paper. The chairman could not be expected to know every Justice delivering his voting paper, and if private and unofficial voting papers were allowed to be used, as they were at the last meeting, there would be no check ; and confusion and mistakes in scrutiny and double voting papers would result. Strangely enough the voters who used voting papers issued by the Commissioner, could not get more than one, and even for the one they had to initial the list of Justices before the clerk in charge would issue the paper. There was no such check in the case of the unofficial papers that were used. The fatal defect might have been cured, if the procedure adopted was for the chairman to read out the signature in the voting paper and ask the person delivering it, if that was his signature. Our Act does not provide for any such check. As it is I decide this point in favour of the petitioners and against the respondents.

I therefore hold that all voting papers which may be proved before the Court as not having been signed at the meeting on the 21st February last should be declared null and void and rejected. The votes given thereby should not count, and a fresh scrutiny should be made of the votes, after rejecting the invalid votes. This will, of course, necessitate the taking of evidence, and that will have to be done.

One word more whether the nomination papers should have been accepted only on the day of the election day, the 14th February. I think the Commissioner was right in receiving them during the week preceding the election day. As regards issues raised under paras 8, 12, 14, 15 and 16 of the petition, I find that even if the allegations made therein were true, they would not affect the validity of the election.

The order will be that evidence be taken to determine the number of the voting papers delivered by the Justices at the meeting on the 21st February to the chairman, that were not signed at the meeting. Voting papers which are found not to have been so signed at the meeting should all be rejected and not counted. A fresh scrutiny will then be made. Except the allegations made in paras 8, 12, 14, 15 and 16 of the petition, the Court may take evidence on the other issues that may be found relevant to the enquiry.

## MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION.

A "Bombay Government Gazette," Extraordinary, published yesterday, says that owing to the non-acceptance of office by the Honourable Sir Pheroz

**FIVE REASONS WHY**

the celebrated "LALIMLI" pure wool fabrics are unsurpassed.

No. 1. Because they are pure wool throughout, and pure wool clothing is the ideal of health.

No. 2. Because they are honestly made, without sophistication of any kind.

No. 3. Because they last longer than the shoddy imitations usually imported.

No. 4. Because they are cheaper than imported woollens —we are manufacturers, not merchants.

No. 5. Because they are specially designed to meet the exigencies of climate.

Write for our booklet G. The information it contains will be useful to you, and it costs nothing.

ADDRESS:

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD., CAWNPORE.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**

P. MEHTA & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

**HAVE REMOVED**

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MESSRS. D. B. TARAPOREVALA & SONS.

**NEW MILLINERY.**

THE LATEST IN

**VEILS, VEILINGS, BELTS, SUN TOPEES, HAIR COMBS, &C.**

It is our PLEASURE to afford every facility for examining this CHOICE STOCK. We spare no trouble to make shopping with us not only pleasant but a profitable experience.

**MESDAMES CLARENCE,**

Dressmakers and Milliners,

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 27, 1907.


## THE JUSTICES' ELECTION.

WE are not yet at the end of this wretched business, though the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, yesterday, decided against the petition to declare the election null and void on the ground of the postponement of the poll from the original date fixed. His Honour held the provisions of the General Clauses Act to apply, and the decision seems but reasonable. The City of Bombay Municipal Act provides, with respect to Justices' contested elections, that "the poll shall be taken at a meeting of the Justices, of the time and place of which reasonable notice shall be given by the Commissioner, by advertisement in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and in the local newspapers, and which shall be presided over by such one of the Justices present as may be chosen by the meeting, to be chairman for the occasion." There is nothing in the Act to empower the Commissioner to postpone the date and nothing which specifically prevents him, though it is highly desirable there should be, for many occasions might arise which would not only justify but demand the postponement, at any moment prior to, or even when the meeting has actually opened. The fact that a race-meeting fell on the day originally chosen for the election, was not, to our mind, sufficient to call for a postponement. But the Judge merely considered the question whether or not the Commissioner had power to act as he did, and decided in the affirmative—a decision which, considering all the circumstances, we are inclined to regret, since, to have quashed the whole election might have done much to allay public feeling which indisputably runs unhealthily high. It will increase rather than diminish—the greater pity—as the Judge's decision on the validity of the voting papers signed outside the meeting will necessitate the appearance of a number of Justices in the Court in order to testify that they have signed and delivered their voting papers at the meeting.

The Act says: "Every person entitled to a vote may vote by signing and personally delivering, at the meeting held in accordance with the notice given under clause (a), to the chairman of such meeting, a voting paper containing the name in full of the candidate or of each of the candidates, for whom he votes." As the Commissioner was advised at the meeting, any paper may be used as a voting paper. In the matter of the Ward Elections the procedure, as laid down, differs from that of the Justices' Elections, in that the Commissioner is called upon to provide voting-papers in such forms as he from time to time thinks fit, and it is a pity that the same does not apply in the case of the Justices' Election. Papers are prepared, it is true, but it was held the other day that the voters might use their own forms, and many of them did so. For it is a matter of common knowledge that the Caucus caused to be printed and circulated, to such as had pledged themselves to vote for its nominees, a paper containing the names only of those nominees. If the followers of the Caucus signed and delivered their privately prepared papers at the meeting, they will hold good. If not, the Court will declare them invalid and the result may be—we expect it will—that there will be a "general post" and some of the candidates who figured in the list of elected will find themselves displaced by nominees who stood near the bottom of the poll. We are not going to say that vaulting ambition o'er-leapt itself, for we would prefer to think that the action of the Caucus was a genuine and honest, even if misguided, attempt to purify and elevate the moral tone of the Municipality. But considering the extraneous effects of the movement and the years which must elapse before those effects will subside, we must admit we regret that any organised attempt was ever made to interfere with the regular course of an election which has hitherto been characterised by perfect harmony and good feeling.

MINERAL FOR DEVELOPMENT.

THE Records of the Geological Survey of India, of which a new number has just been issued, give us some highly valuable information concerning the coal deposits of Upper Assam, which are waiting for development. Two papers which must attract attention, are the Jaipur and Nazira Coalfields, and a Note on the Makum Coalfield between the Tirap and Namdang streams, both of them from the pen of Mr. R. R. Simpson, late Mining Specialist of the Geological Survey Department. Mr. Simpson undertook the former survey in the interests of the Assam-Bengal Railway Company, whose line runs for nearly a hundred miles parallel to and within a dozen miles of the coalfields of the Naga hills. The chief coal consumers of Upper Assam are the two railway companies whose lines traverse the area, the steamer companies plying on the Brahmaputra river and the owners of the numerous tea-gardens of that portion of the province. Until the present time their demands have been met from a single group of collieries in the Makum coalfield. The owners of these collieries, after contending with exceptional natural difficulties, requiring the expenditure of very large sums of money, have at length entered upon the enjoyment of their hard-earned monopoly. Their strategic position, however, has recently been affected by the completion of the hill section of the Assam-Bengal Railway and the extension of the lines of that railway into Upper Assam. Considering their position it is but natural that the Railway Company is considering the advisability of opening up mines of its own for the service of the railway. Of the coal deposits reported upon, only a small portion is contained in British territory, but the bulk lies in semi-independent country just beyond the borders of the Lakhimpur and Sibsagar districts. The ground is covered by virgin forest with a dense thorny undergrowth presenting the maximum of difficulty to penetration. Practically the only way of moving through such country is to follow the numerous streams, and it is fortunate that, as a rule, good sections of the rocks are exposed in their beds. Three distinct formations are found within the area—Tipam sandstone series, coal measure series, and Disang series. The Tipam rocks are essentially massive sandstone of a grey colour often tinged with green. They are much false-bedded, and weather into grey or brown rounded masses. Their most distinguishing feature is the presence in them of numerous fragments of silicified or, occasionally, carbonized wood. The Coal measures are made up of alternations of thin bedded shales and sandstones with carbonaceous shales and sandstones and coal-seams. Springs of oil are commonly associated with these rocks. The Disang series is made up of fine-grained, usually thin-bedded sandstones and splintery, grey shales. Their geological age is doubtful, but they are apparently older than the coal measures.

The whole of these rocks have been ridged up into a series of parallel anticlines and synclines by the dynamic movements which elevated the ranges forming the south-eastern boundary of the plain of the Brahmaputra. Faulting on a large scale, and also inversion, has accompanied these movements. The subsequent denudation which has taken place has planed down the rocks and left the coal-measures as narrow banes of high-dipping rocks partially concealed by the alluvium formed by their own degradation and that of the neighbouring formations. Each of the varieties of coal outcrops in the field is scientifically described and it is shown that although they closely resemble in appearance those from the Makum area, they are undoubtedly a little inferior in quality. They are bright black in colour and usually display a cubical fracture. They burn readily with considerable flame and great heat. They vary considerably in hardness, some of the coals being extremely hard and brittle, whilst others crumble to pieces when held between the fingers. Experience at Makum has shown that the coal breaks up readily, so that as supplied to the consumer, the general average size of the lumps is about a two-inch cube, and there is a large quantity of "small." This will be the case with the Jaipur and Nazira coal. Many of the coals cake strongly whilst others display only slight caking properties or do not cake at all. There appears to be little, if any, relation between the hardness, the caking properties and the chemical composition. Chemical analysis shows these coals to be of excellent quality. The worst features are the somewhat high percentage of moisture and the large sulphur content. This latter feature will, Mr. Simpson fears, prevent any extensive use of the fuel for coke making. Coke made from Makum "slack" coal contains as much as two and a half per cent. of sulphur. The original estimates by Mallet of the amount of workable coal in these fields were twenty million tons for the Jaipur field and thirty-five million tons for the Nazira field. The figures take into account only a narrow strip measuring 150 yards, as on the Dikhu, 200 yards in width. As indicative of the great possibilities of the field Mr. Simpson allows these figures to stand, as during the recent explorations nothing has come to light which seriously impugns their accuracy. Nevertheless he finds it prudent to point out that in the Jaipur field the figures are based on a length of outcrop of only fifteen miles whereas more detailed work has shown them to extend for a distance of at least twenty-five miles, and there is also a newly discovered inlier south of Kanugaon and outcrops on the Saffrai river near the Doodar Ali road. As to the Disang River crop, connection with the railway would present the minimum of difficulty, as, owing to the existence of an ancient and abandoned embanked road, along which the rails could be laid, little or no earth-work would be required. Ten seams have been discovered and of these six are of workable thickness and quality, the thickness of coal being more than forty-five feet. All these Mr. Simpson deals with exhaustively and explains how best they may be worked.

In the same number of the "Records" will be found a number of highly scientific geological papers and among them treatises on the oil prospects of several districts of Upper Burma. As to the Kabat anticline, in the Myingyan district, Mr. Pascoe tells us that the prospects would be very promising but for two circumstances. In the first place the locality is some distance from what has been hitherto regarded as the oil belt. In the second place the proximity of the extinct volcano, Mount Popa, which is ten miles from Kabat, diminishes the prospects of successful boring. In the Gwegyo anticline the prospects would appear to be better but it is declared that there will never be any well defined oil-field, and the only hopes of successful boring are based on half a dozen chances, the chief being that there may have been originally some oil-pool sufficiently isolated to be unaffected by any dislocation at the crest. But generally Mr. Pascoe inclines to the view of Mr. Grimes, one of his predecessors, who did not hesitate to say that the chances of finding oil by boring between Ayadaw and Gwegyo are not hopeless.

THE SPIRIT THAT RULES IN ROME.

AT a time when Catholic Bombay is once more agitated over the question of having an Englishman as its Archbishop, and is meditating an appeal to Rome and the Venerable Head of the Church, to get this boon on which it seems to have set its heart, an article which has been published in the recent number of the *North American Review* will be found extremely interesting, though at the same time very disappointing to those who wish for compliance with their request from Rome. The article is headed "Three Years and a Half of Pius X," and is anonymous, the writer being content to call himself a Catholic Priest. But he must be a very well informed and influential priest as appears from his article, and the fact that the editor of the *Review*, the best of the leading American Reviews, has found it fit to publish it. He gives powerful voice to the grievances of Catholics, laymen as well as priests, against the *regime* of the present Pope, and we, at over we may think about the justice of his cause it is interesting to read what he has written as it discovers an important current of thought in the Catholic world of the present day. He has nothing but unreserved praise for the Pope personally. It is not, says he, that Pius X. is one whit less pious and disinterested to-day than he was three years and a half ago, or twenty-five years ago. He is as well meaning as ever; he still is fain to think that he is governing by New Testament methods. There is no change in his purpose or *bona fides*. But in spite of this he says emphatically that "Pius X. is as terrible a disappointment as Pius IX. was. Of the New Testament spirit there is none, under the present *regime*, at Rome; and one will have to turn back to some of the most despotic Papal reigns to find a parallel to the bigotry, cruelty, hatred of truth, and defiance of civilization which characterize the Papacy at this hour." This is a very harsh indictment of the Pontificate of the saintly Sarto who, much against his will, was made to ascend the Papal chair in August 1903 as Pius X. The writer of the article more than insinuates that in adopting the name of his predecessor he has also imbibed his principles and followed his policy. "In managing the politico ecclesiastical problems, the gigantic fabric of centuries of Papal traditions, with their secular aims, their autocratic pride, their immovable stubbornness and their theocratic pretensions, has imposed itself upon his mind as a thing sanctioned of Heaven, as an inviolable apparatus of dogma upon which it would be sacrilege to lay irreverent hands."

The "Catholic Priest" gives several instances of the same spirit which inspired the Papacy under Pius X. in its dealings with intellectual problems, and with those distinguished scholars in its fold who have laboured to harmonize the substance of their ancient faith with the assured results of modern learning. "Against them a tremendous uproar has been raised by the conservatives to whom scientific criticism is accursed. Our best scholars have been condemned, their writings have been put on the Index, and a violent effort is making by the official theologians of Rome, to close the door in the face of scholarship. The situation is exceedingly serious. The policy of Pius X. amid this momentous domestic struggle, can be characterized in no other way than as a brutal assault upon enlightenment. This page would be filled with the names of high minded Catholic scholars who have suffered outrages to their convictions during the present Pontificate. Some have had their published works condemned; others have been prohibited from publishing manuscripts that are ready for the press; many have been attacked by Roman theologians and dare not reply; some will not put pen to paper, knowing that condemnation awaits them; and so on through a whole catalogue of despotism. It is an era of darkness for the Catholic scholar; and no graver question could be possibly asked than, how long these men who love truth as they love God will endure the domination of an ignorant faction, which presumes to rule the world in the name of the Most High." All this is very severe and also very strange as coming from within the Catholic Church. Doubtless the article well deserves a reply and it will probably receive it too; and it will be worth waiting for. The writer quotes in support of what he calls intellectual tyranny the instance of Father George Tyrell, "the ablest Jesuit author in England" who appears from what he says to have been despotically treated. But in this as in much else that he states, there appears to be exaggeration, and we should like much to see the other side speak out as frankly. We have referred to the article mainly as showing a phase of thought within the Catholic Church itself, remarkable for its free outspokenness not usually found there—and we should think, not generally tolerated. If the Papacy be really, guided by such spirit, as the "Catholic Priest" would have us believe, in both temporal and intellectual matters, there is small hope of Bombay Catholics obtaining a redress of their longstanding grievance in not having an English Archbishop of their diocese.

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THE Hon'ble Mr. Craddock assumed charge as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces at Nagpur on Monday last.

THE German East Africa Line steamer "Kaiser" arrived at Mombasa from Bombay yesterday morning.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Istria," from Bombay, arrived at Aden yesterday morning.

Mr. R. H. CRADDOCK, C. S. I., assumed charge as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, at Nagpur, on Monday last.

LORD RADSTOCK delivered an address in the Kaiserbagh Baradari at Lucknow of an evangelical character on Sunday afternoon.

THE Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer "Ischia" left Penang yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 5th proximo.

A SOLDIER of the Devonshire Regiment was shot through badly the other day at Calcutta while acting as marker at the butts.

A TELEGRAM from Allahabad states that an advance copy of the Report of the Ganges Bridge Committee has reached the Government of India.

A HEAVY Battery will be stationed at Peshawar during the next Royal Garrison Artillery Reliefs. No. 51 Battery will be split up between Agra and Delhi.

THE London correspondent of the *Times of Ceylon* telegraphs:—"The tea market is irregular owing to Budget influences. The price of cocoa is advancing."

PRINCE Muhammed Umer Khan, third son of the reigning Amir of Afghanistan, accompanied by Major White, of the Indian Army, arrived at Kobe last month.

MR. HERBERT WRIGHT will deliver his lecture on "Rubber," before the Society of Arts, on the 24th April. Lieutenant-Colonel Prain, the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, will be in the Chair.

DR. H. H. MANN left Calcutta on the 19th instant for a tour through the Tea Districts, and advantage is being taken of his visit to Cachar and Sylhet to arrange for his lecturing on "Factors determining the quality of tea."

THE office of the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay is in course of removal to Poona in connection with the re-arrangement of offices in the Town Hall. The Surgeon General will open his office in Poona after the Easter holidays.

A GIRIA of Takka Khels recently went to the Frontier to see the Amir and to ask him to take them under his protection. The Amir declined and sent word through Mr. Mahomed Husain Khan, who commands one of the Afghan Regiments, that he did not wish to have anything to do with them as they were under the Indian Government.

INTIMATION has been received by the Calcutta Corporation that Government is pleased to sanction on extension of the Sir Stuart Hogg Market at a cost of Rs. 9½ lakhs to meet the debt incurred in connection with the central branch building of the Y. M. C. A. America has sent Rs. 53,000; India Rs. 42,000, and England Rs. 24,000.

## BERLIN LETTER.

### THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

### The Empress Frederick.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, MARCH 8.

THE first appearance of the new Liberal weekly, the *Nation*, has been inaugurated by a contribution of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in which the expediency of placing the question of a Limitation of Armaments on the program of the forthcoming Hague Conference is argued with much warmth. Sir Henry points to the good example set by the English Government when it laid before Parliament the new Budget embodying considerable reductions on naval and military expenditure.

It goes without saying that arguments coming from a man in his position and enjoying such a high personal esteem have found attention everywhere. But we are bound to say that in his instance attention does not signify approval. Even in France where the existing *entente cordiale* ought at least to secure a polite appreciation to the well-meant words of the British Prime Minister we find the Government paper *Temps* state quite categorically that the proposals of Sir Henry entirely outstep the limits set to the Hague Conference by its very *raison d'etre*. The object of the new Conference could be no other than to codify the usages of civilized warfare and thereby mitigate its unavoidable horrors, but not to make an attempt at finding a basis for an eternal reign of peace.

The truth contained in the comments of the French official paper is obvious. There are so enormous variations in the political condition and the geographical situation of various States, that it would be most unfair to apply mechanically the same measure of limitation to their respective armaments. Especially Great Britain is secured against a sudden invasion by her insular position and by her preponderant naval development. Even if we could imagine that England's Sea power might be destroyed a serial of unfortunate naval battles, at least a couple of months must intervene between the declaration of war and the landing of foreign troops on her island shores. This interval would, as a matter of course, be taken advantage of by the English Government to give to the Volunteers the necessary military drill for making them quite equal to Regulars. The Secretary for War, Mr. Haldane, does not conceal his idea, that an appropriate organisation of England's home army ought to be based on this calculation. Now it must be admitted that the Continental States of Europe are

NOT IN SUCH AN ENVIABLE POSITION.

If unfortunately war should break out to-day between France and Germany, we are sure, not 48 hours would elapse, ere French troops would have made an inroad into Germany or, as the case may be, German troops into France. Which of these alternatives would become an accomplished fact depends only on the speed with which either Power could finish the mobilisation of its forces. It need not last more than six weeks that the war between these two mighty neighbours came to a definite decision, as, on the whole, the decision in 1870 was practically arrived at on September 2nd when, Sedan was taken, 44 days after the declaration of war. The war between Austria and Prussia came to an end in a much shorter period. This accounts for the necessity for all Continental Powers to be always ready to strike a decisive blow at a moment's notice. Therefore, it is indispensable for them to have always a strong army in readiness. From this point of view we can quite understand the strong disinclination of the French to have the Limitation of Armaments discussed at the Hague Conference. For if there really was an equal measure to be applied, what other rule could be laid down than the limitation of the peace standing of every army to a certain percentage of the population of the country? The result of such an international agreement would, therefore, be that the French army could not be larger than two-thirds of the German army and in a near future the proportion would be even less favourable for France. For more than a generation the French nation has brought the greatest sacrifices to keep up an army as large as the German one on a peace footing; could they really be expected to reduce it on the bidding of a resolution passed in the Hague Conference? Even the chimerical idea that all great Powers should be compelled to reduce their army to the same standard of absolute equality would be a great injustice; for it would endanger every country which has fewer or less reliable allies than its enemy.

Nor is there any difference as regards naval armaments. How could they be fairly balanced against each other? To permanently fix the present proportion of strength would be justifiable only, if it could be proved that the present proportion of the naval armaments corresponds to the political interests of the respective countries and that there was no danger for any Power to be attacked and oppressed by superior neighbours. It is out of the question that such hypothesis could be demonstrated.

Thus we come to the conclusion that the Second Hague Conference will limit itself to an expression of the desirability that every State ought to do its best for limiting its military and naval expenditure so as to lighten the burden of its subjects as much as possible. It is obvious that it is in the interest of every Government to adopt this principle even without the council of the Conference. Only the other day the German Government announced its intention to reduce military expenditure and found, of course, all parties ready to give their approval. Need we say, that Germany as all other countries, will gladly co-operate in all endeavours of the Hague Conference to make the future wars more humane?

REMINISCENCES OF THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

A Berlin writes on Art subjects, Jarno Jessen who is interested particularly in the artistic technical movement in Germany, has just published a study explaining the connection which the late Empress Frederick had with this movement, in which she gives numerous personal reminiscences. In all of these one sees the singular strength of character of the late Empress. After she had given her hand to a Prussian Prince, she decided to take a very active interest in the life of her people. Soon after the Coronation of Wilhelm I, in the year 1861, she expressed herself as feeling quite a Prussian, and the events of the year 1870 added the seal to her enthusiastic feeling for Germany. What she then experienced in common with all Germans she communicated in these words: "Our German people is wounded and outraged in all that is dearest to them." This book also reveals the deep affection existing between the Empress Frederick and her husband. These genuine feelings find emotional utterance in a letter which she wrote to a friend on the 1st of January 1899: "The New Year has begun; without him; without happiness, without hope: with a burden of pain and sorrow, for which there is no expression. I must be silent; the bleeding heart can only give vent to a cry of pain, and the tears refuse to flow. It is so peaceful here beside my beloved mother and in our circle of good friends; but the pain is in all things the same and the bitter thought always remains. Yet I am so very thankful to be here, and all the condolences help me. A year ago to-day my heart was so full of hope and the beloved Emperor felt so well and thought no more of danger: even for that I am now thankful." In passing the authoress speaks of the artistic gifts of the Empress Frederick, which she agrees with numerous artists was uncommonly pronounced. Art, particularly painting, was probably the highest and most intensive interest of this lady who had so many different interests. "I would like to be numbered among the greatest painters of the day, but I have not the time to rise so high." Her portrait sketches of the Royal children in Renaissance Costumes, and studies from her numerous travels give sufficient evidence of her wonderful talent. It was during her long stay in Venice in 1875, that she became so well acquainted with the charm of the subject, and Professor Max Müller, who may be called the best Cicerone of Venetian art, directed her painting studies with great zeal. At that time an artist said of her: "All the joy and happiness of the golden May days in Venice which the Crown Princess felt is reproduced in her own artistic creations in such measure as only an artist can perceive." All that the Empress did with regard to the social movements, the education of women, her work to improve woman's position, and for the education and health of the people; all that she did in order to improve the artistic technical work in Germany, cannot be spoken of here. We can only mention that her influence in the various women's movements in Germany was highly beneficial for them. In all the artistic gatherings in which the Crown Prince and Crown Princess were interested ladies and gentlemen were placed on the same level and treated accordingly; and this example has helped to greatly improve woman's position in Germany.

THE MAGNETIC NORTH POLE AND THE NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.

At the meeting of the Berlin Geographical Society on the 2nd of March which was honoured with the presence of the German Emperor, the Norwegian Captain Roald Amundsen, gave an account of his three years' expedition to explore the Magnetic North Pole. It was principally the contradictory theories about the dislocation of the isognic lines, which made it desirable to make certain if the Magnetic North Pole is still on west coast of the peninsula Boothia Felix, where it was discovered by James Ross, on 70° 5 North Latitude, on the 1st of June, 1831. As exact observations on the spot are of the greatest importance in the interests of the science of navigation, therefore the former director of the Hamburg Marine Observatory, Professor Neumayer, interested himself in working out the plan of the Expedition, and in educating Amundsen for the scientific observations. The minuteness of the Magnetic phenomena were explained to the explorer, who had taken part in repeated expeditions to the Arctic Regions, at the Magnetic Observatory at Potsdam. There also the instruments and apparatus which proved so excellent were constructed. As it was their intention to remain for two years in the immediate neighbourhood of the Magnetic North Pole, it was necessary on account of the difficulties of provisioning, to reduce as far as possible the number of those taking part in the Expedition. Amundsen confined himself to six companions, of whom every one had to undertake a variety of the special duties. The vessel selected, was a little fishing boat, 41 feet long and twenty feet broad, with a displacement of 47 registered tons. A very small vessel for such an undertaking, but which, however answered the purpose admirably, after being rebuilt. In this ship 'Gjoa" Amundsen left Norway on the 12th of June, 1903, and anchored on the 9th of September in a port of King William-Land, 100 nautical miles from the point at which Ross had discovered the Magnetic North Pole. Here, for nineteen months, they measured the declination, inclination and horizontal intensity of the Earth magnetism. Besides this, sledge journeys were undertaken to the supposed Magnetic North Pole, and a great number of observations made. The result was that

THE MAGNETIC NORTH POLE

was found to be still where Ross discovered it, but that it is in constant movement around its centre, but these oscillations do not measure more than ten nautical miles in fine weather. In a storm of any duration they extend to 10 nautical miles. The peculiar laws which govern these changes can only be ascertained when the mass of observations are worked out and calculated. On the 13th of August the "Gjoa" started on the homeward journey; and not on the direct Eastward route, but westward round America. They would make use of their light vessel for exploring the shallow inlets, which earlier expeditions in these regions had been compelled to avoid. In that way they were able to pass in 84 days the east coast of Victoria Land and found that this land is composed of hundreds of little islands, which they marked on the chart. This valuable discovery work cost them a third winter in the Polar ice; for, from the 20th of October, 1905, till the 13th of March, 1906, the "Gjoa" was fast in the ice at King Pic. Then the enterprising traveller went further to the West and reached the Behring straits on the 30th of August and arrived at San Francisco on the 19th of October, 1906, where the United States Government took charge of the successful ship. The merit of having forced the whole North-West Passage in a ship, such a small one to boot, was rewarded by the Geographical Society with its Nachtigall Gold medal. The German Emperor had a few days previously decorated the hardy explorer with the Crown Order of the First Class. Amundsen stated that he owed his scientific results in great part to the German methods adopted in his exploration and to the German instruments he took with him.

L. ASCH.

## LOCAL COMMUNICATION IN BOMBAY.

### Isolated Sewree.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has sent the following letter to the Secretary to the Public Works Department, Railway Branch:—

Sir,—On the 10th of November, 1904, the Committee of the Chamber had the honour of addressing you on the subject of "Local Communications" in the City and Island of Bombay. It was then pointed out that unless a system of rapid communication was established with the new Trade Depots which are now being formed at Mazagon and Sewree business would be seriously inconvenienced.

2. As the new reclamation at Mazagon has been completed, and as work has commenced at the new Bulk Oil Installation at Sewree, the want of proper communication with that part of the town is now beginning to be seriously felt. My Committee would, therefore, suggest that at the earliest possible date the Electric Tram Service should be extended to the Kala Chowkee at the end of the Reay Road to be carried on to the Installation at Sewree as soon as the road thither is ready for it. As you are aware the Tram Service extends at present to the end of the Frere Road only; and owing to the railway at Wari Bunder, and to that unsatisfactory area around Lawrence De Lima Street, it is perhaps not easy to carry it further, but as it is understood that a new road is in contemplation at the foot of Bhandarwara Hill, connecting the north end of the Frere Road with the Reay Road, my Committee hope that this connecting link will be finished as quickly as possible so that the Tram Service may be extended without further delay into what—at no very distant date—must be an exceedingly busy part of the Island.

3. The bridging of the railway at Wari Bunder my Committee consider a necessity, for rapid communication between the Fort and the new Trade Depot is absolutely necessary, and this being so a level-crossing cannot be tolerated. As the building of a bridge will take time my Committee would urge that this question be settled as rapidly as possible, so that work may be commenced at an early date. In bringing forward this question, however, my Committee do not in any way waive the contention they put forward in 1904 that railway communication for passengers to the new Trade Depot is most necessary, and they would commend this matter to the very earnest consideration of Government, who, it is felt, will realise that a distance of 4 to 6 miles between business offices in the Fort—were they must, of course, remain—and the large Trade Depots, to which reference has already been made, will be a serious matter unless constant and rapid communication by rail is established. The Tram Service along the Reay Road is, of course, a necessity in any case, but this must be supplemented by an electric local train service or business will be seriously hampered. With a view to making the new Trade Depots as easy of access as possible, my Committee would further draw attention to the various level-crossings which at the present time cut off free communication between one side of the Island and the other. As an instance they would refer to the level-crossings at Mahalaxmi and Byculla, which are a serious block to those who desire to travel rapidly from Malabar or Cumballa Hills to Mazagon. The cart traffic at these crossings and at Parel is also frequently blocked, and this inconvenience will be more seriously felt as time goes on and the trade and population of the City increase. This difficulty can only be got over by bridging, and my Committee feel that the time has now come when this question should be discussed and decided on, so that by the time the general Trade Depot is opened at Mazagon easy and rapid access may be possible from every part of the Island.

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MERCHANTS here, says the *Ceylon Observer*, will be glad to see the question of our too long deferred Port Trust raised in the House of Commons; for there are many who hold the Harbour Works are quite sufficiently complete for such a Trust to take them over as they are, and without interfering in any way with the further breakwater extension.

# THE EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

## OVERRIDING OR INTERFERENCE?

## The Ceylon Pearl Fisheries.

## AN EXTRAORDINARY QUESTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 26.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Rees asked whether two Battalions of the Moplah Rifles had been reduced to 200 each, the action of the military authorities thus over-riding the decision of the Madras and Indian Governments?

Mr. Hobhouse replied "I will refer the matter to the Government of India."

Mr. Corbett asked whether Sir J. West Ridgeway handed the profits of the Ceylon Pearl Fisheries to the Treasury for the benefit of the people of Ceylon?

Mr. Winston Churchill replied that he had no information on the subject.

Mr. Smeaton asked whether an actuarial estimate placed Ceylon's capital loss at nearly two millions sterling?

The Speaker said that notice must be given of the question.

## TREATMENT OF INDIAN TEA.

## Memorial to Mr. Morley.

In acknowledging a Memorandum from the Indian Tea Association, urging the claims of India, and particularly of Indian Tea, to better fiscal treatment, Mr. Morley promised that the matter shall be considered at the Colonial Conference.

## INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

## Resenting the New Ordinance.

## APPEAL TO LONDON.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

The Transvaal Indians have cabled to the London Committee, stating that they are staggered by the passage of the Asiatic Ordinance through the Transvaal Legislature in two sittings. They trust the Committee will save Indians from the impending degradation.

## MR. HALDANE'S ARMY SCHEME.

## Opposition Amendment.

## THE NEED IN TIME OF PERIL.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

Mr. Wyndham, has given notice of an Opposition Amendment on the second reading of the Territorial Forces Bill.

The Amendment regrets the proposals for destroying the Militia, discouraging the Yeomanry and increasing the liabilities of the Volunteers without providing an adequate force in periods of national peril.

## TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

## Suspicion and Mobilisation of Troops.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

The vote of extraordinary credit by the Bulgarian Sobranje on March 11 has stirred the Turks to considerable activity. They are reorganizing the troops and fortifications at Adrianople, and are arranging facilities for the transport of troops from Asia in case of emergency.

## TROUBLES IN ROUMANIA.

## Peasants Rout Soldiers.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Two thousand Roumanian peasants attacked, with revolvers and rifles, a company of soldiers in the village of Bachi. The troops were outnumbered and retired after firing on the peasants.

They killed forty and wounded many more.

## RENEWED PANIC IN WALL STREET.

## How a Coup was Engineered.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The settlement on the Stock Exchange is proceeding more easily than was apprehended.

The announcement that it will be closed on Saturday is regarded favourably.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

There was renewed wild selling on the New York Stock Market yesterday. Panic prices prevailed.

[Some idea of the extent of the panic in New York, recorded a short time ago, and of its real nature and causes can be gained from the following extract from a mail paper:—

"This week the New York Stock Exchange has been under the influence of an alarming panic, which has dangerously depressed American prices and cause violent fluctuations, by which the Harriman group profited enormously on Wednesday.

Whether capitalists are trying to realise because they anticipate anti-railway legislation, or Mr. E. H. Harriman, Mr. H. C. Frick, and others of this circle have manœuvred the stampede, the estimate of the loss sustained by stockholders during the past two days is much above £20,000,000.

On Wednesday, however, the Harriman group caused a rally at Wall-street by huge purchases of Reading railroad shares, incidentally gaining £1,000,000 to £2,000,000 by the coup.

When the stock market was on the verge of utter collapse, in consequence of the violent and general fall in prices, these speculators, who had held Readings firm for two days, jumped into the market, buying every share and stock that was offered.

Under the tremendous buying pressure Readings jumped from 114 to 125. Nearly 700,000 shares in the Reading line changed hands on Wednesday at 113 to 115, and 2,000,000 shares during the last three days.

Many leading issues are much lower now than during the great depression of 1903.]

# THE MURDER IN MOROCCO.

## Ujda to be Occupied.

## GERMANY SUPPORTS FRENCH DEMANDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON MARCH 25.

The French Cabinet has decided to occupy Ujda, near the Algerian Frontier, pending satisfaction for the murder of Dr. Mauchamp.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

It is stated that the French demands comprise the punishment of the murderers, the payment of an indemnity to the family of Dr. Mauchamp's and a contribution to French philanthropic institutions in Morocco. The demands also deal with previous outrages on Frenchmen in Morocco for which no reparation has been obtained.

LATER.

The German semi-official newspapers declare Germany's readiness to support the French demands for satisfaction for the murder of Dr. Mauchamp. They indignantly deny stirring up the Moors against the French,

The Paris papers made this charge, connecting Germany's persistent opposition to the French installation of wireless telegraphy in various towns, with the outbreak at Marrakesh where Dr. Mauchamp erected the flagstaff which the Moors mistook for a wireless telegraphy installation.

Algerian troops under General Lianfey will occupy Ujda immediately.

## GERMANY AND ITALY.

## A Friendly Meeting.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

Prince von Bulow has gone to Rapallo to meet Signor Tittoni, the Italian Foreign Minister.

## SIAMESE MINISTER TO GERMANY.

## Audience of the Kaiser.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

The new Siamese Minister had an audience with the Kaiser yesterday.

## LORD CURZON'S VICEROYALTY.

## Tribute from the "Daily Chronicle."

## RETIREMENT FROM PUBLIC LIFE CONTINUES.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

In connection with Lord Curzon's return to public life, the *Daily Chronicle* publishes a special article reviewing his career.

The writer is most eulogistic regarding Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty, and says that most of the unpopularity which he incurred in internal administration, was of the kind which did him honour.

The article declares that India's foreign affairs were never so ably, boldly or successfully conducted as during Lord Curzon's tenancy of the office of Viceroy.

It anticipates a great and splendid future for Lord Curzon, and predicts that he will be Foreign Secretary before many years, and eventually Premier.

LATER.

Lord Curzon, in a letter to a correspondent, says he is still living in complete retirement, owing to his being in mourning. He will take no part in public affairs until the Autumn.

## THE CENTRAL AMERICAN WAR.

## Another Victory for the Nicaraguans.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

The Nicaraguans have captured and occupied Tegucigalpa.

## THE CHANNEL TUNNEL SCHEME.

## Bill Withdrawn.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

In view of the Government opposition mentioned on the 21st instant, the promoters of the scheme have withdrawn the Channel Tunnel Bill.

## THE BUDGET.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The Budget is announced for 18th April.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Professor Bergmann, the famous Surgeon who attended the Emperor Frederick, is dead.

## GANGES FLOUR MILLS.

## Balance Sheet for Last Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, MARCH 26.

The Ganges Flour Mills Balance Sheet for the past year presents a rather disappointing state of affairs. The net profits amount to Rs. 11,472-10-9 which the directors recommend should be credited to Building and Machinery.

The account on subscribed capital of 4 lakhs loans amount to 5 lakhs, Rs. 96,148-0-7 of which the Bank of Bengal have advised Rs. 4,56,000-2-1 which according to the Balance Sheet is secure against stocks which total Rs.2,51,945-5-7, of which Rs. 52,602 represents the value of bags. Buldeodass Keddernath, managing agents, are shown as Sundry Debtors, and, according to the Balance Sheet, owe the Ganges Flour Mills Company, Ld, Rs. 371,101-14 11.

The shareholders are anxiously waiting to see what results of the working of the Cawnpore Flour Mills are. This Company managed by Baijtha Ramnath and Company under an agreement are with the Company. Their last Balance Sheet was issued in 1904. Since then no further Balance Sheet had been presented and the directors now threatened with a criminal prosecution, by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies unless the accounts and the usual summary of capital submitted to him without further delay.

# THE AMIR AT JELLALABAD.

## Cessation of Tribal Feuds.

## REJOICINGS AT ROBAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 26.

On news reaching Robat of the Amir's arrival at Jellalabad Sardar Nasrullah Khan held a parade of all the troops and a salute of 101 guns was fired. There were great rejoicings on the news being made known.

There is apparently a lull in the Tribal fighting in Bajour.

The Chief of Dir is, however, understood to be collecting reinforcements as recent success of his brother Mian Gul came as unpleasant surprise to him

Information has been received from Jellalabad that a Jirga of the Zakka Khels, who have lately caused so much trouble on the frontier, recently went there to see the Amir and ask His Majesty to take them under his protection. The Amir, however, declined to receive them and sent word to them, through Mahomed Husain Khan who commands one of the Afghan Regiments, that he did not wish to have anything to do with them as they were under the Indian Government.

The Jirga was sent away without the customary presents for travelling expenses and is, it is reported, very dejected at its cold reception.

It is expected that there will now be little difficulty in bringing this unruly tribe to its senses and of obtaining suitable reparation for the recent raids on British territory.

## N.-W. PROVINCE HIGH COURTS.

## Question of Transfer Vetoed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 26.

The answer given to a question in the Legislative Council of the United Provinces brings to a close, says the *Pioneer*, the agitation which has gone on for a long time in reference to the location of the North-West Province High Courts. These Courts are to remain in Allahabad until a change is unanimously demanded by public opinion of both the provinces.

"It can do no harm now to state that the Government of India, when the matter was laid before it last year, expressed a very strong and decisive view on the subject and refused, in fact, to give any countenance to the proposals for the transfer.

"Plans are under consideration for meeting the urgent need of better Court buildings in Allahabad, and a statement in regard to these may be expected at an early date. There can be little doubt that the transfer of Government caused a good deal of uneasiness in Allahabad and that various public improvements and the provision of much needed house accommodation was suspended until the decisions of the Central and Local Governments were made known.

"A period of brisk and confident enterprise may now be expected."

## NEW MARKET AT CHUNIAN.

## Laying the Foundation Stone.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 26.

In laying the foundation-stone of a new market in the Chunian Colony, Mr. Mant, the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, said:—"I have been very pleased with what I have seen of the Colony and of the Colonist. You, Colonists, have a prosperous future before you. You have been given good land, which with the help of canal irrigation is already bearing excellent crops. You have been selected on account of your previous good character and loyalty to the British Government. I hope that you will maintain this good reputation and that this colony will be a model of good conduct and prosperity in Lyallpur and the other colonies. Agitators have, for their own purposes, been trying to set the Zemindars against the authorities. It is only foolish persons who listen to them. I hope that you will show yourself wiser and more intelligent, and that you will realise that your interests and those of the Government are one and the same. It is from the Zemindars of the Punjab that the bravest soldiers of the Government are recruited, and it is on the prosperity of the Zemindar that the general prosperity of the country depends. You may, therefore, rest assured that the Government has your welfare always at heart. All it asks of you now is to cultivate your land industrously and peaceably; to help the District Officers in putting down crime, and to hand down a good name and a valuable property to your sons and to their sons after them. This market is being opened for the benefit of you and your heirs and I wish you and them long life and prosperity."

## THE TITODI GADI.

## Installation Commemoration.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RANDHEJA, MARCH 25.

Twenty-five thousand shepherds coming from about 500 villages in commemoration of the ascending to the *Gadi* of their *Dharamguru* Bava Jeen Wandasji at Titoda in Gaekwari territory with a view of preserving cattle for cultivation, have resolved not to forsake fordlings and not to sell animals for destruction.

A grand *sonner* was given.

## KARACHI VEGETABLE VENDORS' STRIKE.

## A Khoja Combine.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 26.

Since yesterday the vegetable, etc., stalls in the Empress Market here have been closed and the Khojas will not sell anything to the public, who are thereby put to considerable inconvenience. The cause of the strike is due to the Khojas who held the stalls having formed a ring with the object of not allowing any outsider to purchase any stall. Some stalls, however, having been sold to Khojas who were not in the combine irritated the old holders, and they consequently closed their shops.

## PLAGUE IN KARACHI.

## Sixty-one Deaths in Two Days.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 26.

Plague is on the increase here. During the past two days 62 cases and 61 deaths are recorded. The majority of the population seem as prejudiced against inoculation as ever. The Khojas are the only persons who freely resort to inoculation.

Over 1,000 Khojas have been recently inoculated The inhabitants of the native town are removing to temporary encampments in Trans-Lyar.

THE Annual General Meetings of the Rani and Shaliacary Rubber Companies, of Travancore, were held in Colombo on the 20th instant. Large clearings were made last year on both properties, but neither has yet reached the tapping stage.

THE Buddhist community of Lucknow have presented a petition to the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Butler, C. I. E., asking for a grant of land whereon to erect a Buddhist temple. Mr. Butler said he would consider the matter.

# CURRENT TOPICS.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

[BY A FREE LANCE.]

THE MEHTA STATUE.

And so Sir Pherozeshah is to have a statue like Dr. Blaney and other great Corporators of the Past! But is not a statue rather a sign of the end? We do not want statues of people who are still so very much before the public as Sir Pherozeshah. It is to those who are dead or retired that statues are erected and the genial Parsee knight is very much alive and kicking, judging from the nasty dig he had at Messrs. Harrison and Baptista, when he said that certain people appeared to have Sir Pherozeshah Mehta on the brain. But I think the so-called Independents have got the Caucus fever much more on their brain, than the Caucus have the Mehta fever. However, that has got nothing to do with the statue. I presume that it will, in view of the strong Swadeshi feeling prevalent, be the work of a native sculptor. In that case Sir Pherozeshah has my sincerest sympathy, especially if the statue is placed where he may often be compelled to see it. I often think that if some of the distinguished departed could only come back to earth and see the awful caricatures which remain to keep their names alive, their long long rest would be very much disturbed. But to be murdered in marble while still alive, as an Irishman might say,—well that is indeed a hard fate. And again, is it usual to erect a statue to a man just because he has been thoroughly well beaten? Perhaps the most awful eyesore to the Independents will be the sight of the Crawford Market clock showing the same time as the other clocks in the Town.

PLAGUE.

I am sorry to see that plague is getting bad again. It appears to reappear in strength later each year. The unfortunate, but no doubt genuine, objection of many of our Hindu friends to the destruction of rats is probably a serious hindrance to the reduction of the epidemic. But I have a remedy to suggest, which is cheap and will also no doubt appeal to those peculiar people, who do not mind twisting a bullock's tail off, but will not kill a rat. It is simply this,—keep guinea pigs. I am led to understand that the principal cause of plague is the flea that cometh out of dark and infected places, such as dead rats, in the night time, and looketh for a place of rest. If you want to be safe, all you have to do is to provide it with a resting place and a guinea pig is the very thing. Plague fleas, I am told, love guinea-pigs, and the guinea-pig does not mind a plague flea. In the day-time you will put the guinea-pig out in the sun and have it thoroughly disinfected. At night, it will rest in your bed-room and absorb the plague fleas that might otherwise bite your ankles.

THE EAST INDIA SQUADRON.

The naval glory of Bombay is being gradually but surely reduced. Some years ago the gallant but apparently quite useless Defence Squadron was quietly annihilated, and we are now reduced from an Admiral to a mere Commodore. I suppose the policy is all right, but it gives one a sense of having come down in the world. I am pleased to see, however, that Sir George Warrender, the new Commodore, is entitled to be styled His Excellency and to have a Guard of Honour and a salute of 11 guns. One cannot help feeling however that this is making Excellencyship rather small. Except for the difference of a name, the new Commodore will have better ships to command than any of the Admirals who preceded him, for never before has the East India Squadron possessed two ships of the calibre of the "Hyacinth" and the "Highflyer" at the same time. It is to be hoped that Bombay will see much of both ships, for the presence of the Navy has a most cheering effect upon this very dull town. I should be very glad if some one who knows would inform me why an Admiral's flag is kept flying right through the twenty-four hours and not hauled down at sunset. Sir George Warrender may congratulate himself on coming to Bombay which has of late years invariably proved a stepping stone to the highest commands in the Navy.

AMUSEMENTS.

I went to Fitzgerald's Circus the other night and enjoyed it immensely. In some way, such is the tent and the general appearance of the show, it does not compare very favourably with Harmston's, but the actual performances are very good. The performing dogs come at the top, I think, and I was very pleased to see my sagacious little friend "Stumpy" again. Miss Fitzgerald puts them through their various tricks very cleverly. Then the "Moto Girl" is distinctly a good turn. It is not difficult to see that the lady is alive, but how some of the more dull-like of her movements are performed, I confess I was quite unable to understand. Her complete facial control was certainly very wonderful. Speaking as one who has loved clowns from childhood onwards, I thought there was not quite enough clowning. There was a very excellent conjuring turn done by two artists, the grotesque performer being especially good. In addition to the Circus, Bandmann's Follies Company opens in the Town Hall next Tuesday night. This is a form of entertainment quite new to Bombay, and should be much appreciated, but for music-lovers the best news is that the Westminster Glee Singers will pay us a return visit next month.

TUNGAR.

I read with much interest the article on Tungar Hill by your correspondent "E. C.," and agree with much that he has said. Of course exploiting a place like Tungar is a very big enterprise indeed, but it seems bound to come. It has always struck me that there are so many charming places along the B. B. & C. I. line, which ought to be developed. Take Gorebunder, for example. It is within easy access of Bombay either by train or motor, and it is certainly one of the most beautiful places in India. Suppose a really good hotel were built there, with a salt water swimming bath (easily arranged), tennis courts, billiard room, etc. The hotel would have two or three motor launches to take its visitors down to Bassein, or along the lovely creek to Thana and the Bombay harbour. Government might perhaps be induced to put the road between Gorebunder and Thana into something like order. I know no more beautiful road than this: the scenery it passes through, reminds one of Highland lochs and hills. It seems to me that, run with proper enterprise, such a hotel would certainly be a success. And if not a hotel, then why not a country club? There is one other place where people are crying out for accommodation and cannot get it and that is Nasik. Sometime ago I heard rumours that the Railway were going to build a hotel there, but they seem to have been only rumours. What's the use of running Nasik 'specials,' if there is not any place to stay when people get there? No doubt the Railway are in a far better position to build hotels in such places and to make them pay, than any one else; but, I suppose, as the Railway is a Government affair, there is some difficulty.

BOOKMAKERS AND 'BETTING.'

The prosecution and conviction of the bookmaker, Lee, the other day, must cause many people to think. Betting on English racing, stating price and doubles and trebles, has been going on on a large scale for some years past. What was it that suddenly awakened the police to a sense of their duty in the matter? It is ridiculous to pretend that they have not been perfectly cognisant of these betting offices for a long time. One asks again,—what suddenly moved them to take action? I suppose they will not stop at this one bookmaker, but will go the whole hog, and run in the Secretary and members of the Western India Turf Club, which, according to my view, runs the largest gambling establishment on this side of India? But for betting, the Turf Club would be defunct in a very few months, as I think everyone with agree. The Turf Club lets out licences to bookmakers and takes substantial payments for the same. Does the Turf Club say that it does not know the object these bookmakers have in view? But the Turf Club goes further. It publishes a paper, which you can see in any club, in which it directly acknowledges gambling by publishing a list of those persons, who have not paid up to the bookmakers. And yet because the Turf Club numbers high and influential persons among its members, it is permitted to continue. It runs its establishment very well, and I hope it may long be allowed to do so. All I ask for, is just a little consistency in the use of the Gambling Act.

# THE ARCHBISHOPRIC OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It was relief to a large number of Catholics of Bombay to learn from your correspondent that the resignation of Rev Father Noti had been accepted by the Holy See. This acceptance is, I believe, due to the representation made to His Holiness Pope Pius X, on the subject by the majority, of the Catholics of Bombay, wherein it was stated that the Catholics desired an English Archbishop for Bombay, the *Urbs Prima in India* and the "Gateway of the East." Such a desire is only natural seeing that the country is governed by England and that the destinies of the Indian Nations have been linked by Providence with that noble race. Moreover, Bombay is a British territory, and it is almost the universal practice to have English Prelates in British dominions. The Indian Catholics have at all times asked for British Prelates as evidenced by the several letters that have appeared in the daily and weekly newspapers all over India, and are still appearing in some of the journals even upto the present day.

In view of this fact the suffragans should not now fail on this occasion to nominate an English Jesuit. It will not do to include one English Jesuit in the *terna*. He must be *dignissimus*. This would be in conformity with the united and unanimous wish of the people and the Holy See. It is said that the suffragans though convinced of the necessity of having an English Archbishop will not grant it out of principle lest it should embolden the people to make frequent representations to Rome on similar subjects. It is feared that this act would be construed by some ignorant people as a defeat at the hands of the laity. I cannot for a moment believe this. The suffragans are too high-minded to act against their own convictions simply to snub the movement. They are more noble and high-minded than people take them to be.

It seems rather strange, however, that the *Examiner* the official organ of the Archdiocese should keep a studied silence on this important matter.

The attitude of the Delegate Apostolic, too, on this question has been much disapproved by the people. The letters that have appeared have touched upon it, but there is one aspect of the question which I should like just to refer to. In no religion, not even in the most bigoted and orthodox, is the right of making a representation objected to or denied, much less a humble petition.

It would be well if the Delegate Apostolic, the Administrator Apostolic and the Suffragans took note of the recent speech delivered by the Protestant Bishop of Bombay on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the Church of St. Peter, Mazagon. A little more recognition of the rights of the laity would go a great way to make the creed acceptable to many who are outside her pale. A little more broadmindness would be much appreciated by those who are already in their fold. I sincerely trust that the Suffragans will prove themselves above petty jealousies and racial animosities and will brush aside all their own personal feelings and act in accordance with the united and unanimous voice of the people.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 25th March. THOS. RODRIGUES.

## II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of to-day Mr. A. Warren Jones seems to miss the point in arguing that because in India the Catholic Church is not the State Church or the church of the majority of the people, Indian Catholics are not entitled to claim that their Bishops should belong to the ruling race. The point is that a majority of Indian Catholics are not foreign subjects, and that just as a German is not wanted in an Irish country or an Englishman in an Italian country, so a "foreigner" cannot be as welcome as an Englishman in an English country. If your correspondent's argument has any force, it means that those belonging to the State Church in India or the non-Catholic majority can protest against the appointment of a Catholic Bishop at all, not that it matters to *them* what nation the Bishop belongs to.

That it is not possible to secure the services of English Fathers for the whole of India, may be readily admitted. But has any one suggested that all the "foreigners" in India should be driven away? Britain can spare several Fathers for Colleges or Mission work in various parts of India: surely she can spare one or two of her sons now and again to hold a Bishopric! If that is all the difficulty let the matter be left to Indian Catholics, and they will succeed in obtaining not one but twenty Britishers to fill vacant sees.

If your correspondent fears that he will ever be debarred from the practice of his religion for want of "foreigners" let all hasten to set his mind at rest that evil day on which Indian Catholics will compel foreign priests to abandon the country to the old conditions so pathetically described by him will not come in our generation.

It is useless to say that foreign Fathers have done well in the past. Nobody denies it: then why imply otherwise? But would not Englishmen have done better? That question must be faced squarely. Your correspondent asks in what way we are to benefit by this new importation. Let me commend to his attention once more that same petition in which he sees nothing but a wish for the loaves and fishes and if he should still fail to see anything else may I at least venture to tell him in all humility that an Indian is far from being in a position to despise the loaves and fishes seeing that he has to depend for them on the fragments which were gathered up lest they be lost.

Lastly the old refuge of the weak cause—"Come forth in the light of day and proclaim yourself then we will judge your cause. "Pray what is it that makes an agitation "representative." Is it the name of the agitators or the subject agitated? If the latter, then this agitation has the support of the overwhelming majority of Bombay Catholics, whether the individual exponent of their views claims to be a leader or not. Every fair-minded critic must have been struck by the restraint and moderation, nay the delicacy, with which this movement has been carried by only those responsible for it. If any proof of their sincerity and good intentions and earnest Catholic spirit is required, let me point to the readiness with which they obeyed H. E. the Delegate Apostolic, though that obedience was demanded on grounds of which I will not trust myself to write in the public press. The promoters or agitators, call them what you will, represented not wealth and position (though that is not wanting) but a cause, and if that cause is a just and legitimate one, it matters little whether the individual that addresses you is the foremost citizen of Bombay or, like your humble servant.—Yours, etc.

NOBODY.

Bombay, March 26.

## III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The case for an Englishman has been so lucidly put in the columns of your paper that I do not think further comments are needed to justify ready compliance with the request made to the Holy See in the memorial published in your valuable Journal.

The wonder is how a city like Bombay, the seat of Government and the centre of trade, business and political activity should not have ere long been also the seat of a British Prelate, a member of the Ruling Race. I enclose herewith a copy of letter addressed from Dublin, dated 17th July 1846, by Bishop Whelan to Rev. J. D'Mello, Vicar, Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon, Bombay. From that letter it will be seen that when the Catholics of Bombay embody their sentiments in the petition to the Holy See they instinctively but unconsciously take the old refrain and urge on the Holy See the opinion expressed 60 years ago by an Irish Prelate who had had personal experience of men and things in Bombay,—Yours, &c.

A CATHOLIC LAYMAN,

Dublin, July 17.

My Dear Fr. De Mello,—Your letter of the 20th May arrived by the Overland of the present month.

I can only repeat the sentiments of deep regret which I feel on hearing of the continued dissensions which so unhappily affect the Vicariate of Bombay. Would to God I could offer or procure a remedy for them! Time and patience alone can effect the desired good.

The disturbed state of Portugal and the change in our English Ministry will contribute to retard the settlement of the question.

In consequence of my state of health I have been able to take no active part nor can we expect much will be done in Rome till the new officers are arranged. "It is, I presume, useless to repeat to you my conviction so often expressed. Very little peace can be hoped for till British India is governed by British and not Foreign Prelates." I am creditably informed, that several complaints on this subject have arrived here from India but as yet there can be no redress.

I send you occasionally a *Tablet* which I thought might interest you as it contains the Catholic news of half the world.

I hope you are continuing to enjoy good health, but you know you must always expect to have trials and contradictions, but when borne patiently they will in the end prove your Crown and your Glory. With much respect.—I remain, &c.

(Signed) W. J, WHELAN,
Bishop.

## IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to Mr. Warren Jones' letter of the 25th inst., may I be permitted to state that it is not true to say that there are not sufficient British priests to do the work in India. Apart from those that work in Madras, Kashmir and about the Zambesi in Africa there is a large band of the indigenous clergy, all British subjects and some of them in every way worthy to wear the mitre. There is Rev. Dr. P. D'Monte. D. D. D. C. L., of the Archdiocese of Bombay who is eminently fitted for the high dignity and yet these foreigners do not even consider him fit for the vicarship of the Cathedral. These foreigners are more enamoured of the "loaves and fishes" than any one else.

Moreover, may I be permitted to state that Mr. Warren Jones has a very hazy notion of ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The mission may be of foreigners, but the mission is one thing and the Diocese another. Owing to the present state of affairs, people do not see the difference because of the undue interference of the mission in the affairs of the diocese, and there are instances wherein the interests of the diocese have been subordinated to that of the mission. This is one of the most important reason, why the Archbishop should not be of the same nationality, as that of those who constitute the mission. The mission Fathers are not under the Archbishop, but they are under their own Superior. How then can Mr. Warren Jones say that we are "dragging an outsider to rule over men who have borne the heat and burden of the day?" If Mr. Warren Jones' arguments are taken to their logical conclusion, then it would seem that our late Pontiff Pope Leo XIII of happy memory was wrong in appointing the late Dr. Porter as Archbishop of Bombay. The present generation of Jesuits, too, are wrong in appointing English Fathers as Rectors of Colleges though the Missions are of foreigners. And for an answer to, as to how we shall be benefited by this new importation, I would refer Mr. Warren Jones to the acts of these foreign Fathers themselves. Their actions more eloquently answer this than my poor pen can. If we were not to be benefited why should have the Suffragans on the last occasion asked Rev. Fr. Hayes to accept the Bombay Mitre.

I do not know on what grounds Mr. Warren Jones calls this an agitation. It is no agitation at all. It is simply a movement set on foot by some prominent Catholics and it has the sympathies of the Duke of Norfolk, the Premier Duke in England. Again as far as I know, the leaders of the movement have never written a word or a line on the subject matter to any paper. On the contrary, it is men like Rev. Hull and others of his ilk that have rushed into print and have made this matter the subject of discussion in the public newspapers. Since the leaders have not written a word, and I have made personal inquiries and have their assurance, I do not see any reason for them to come out of their shell. I trust, Mr. Editor, you will be good enough to insert this. Perhaps owing to the leaders not coming to the front in the newspapers it may be considered as cowardice and I have therefore taken upon myself to write to you on the subject. It is not, however, the personality that gives weight to a movement, as the merits of the case itself.—Yours, etc,

M. J. D'SILVA.

## GOVERNMENT HARNESS AND SADDLERY FACTORY.

## Tenders for Supply of Hides.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, MARCH 26.

There is a large and important contract for the supply of hides to the Government Harness and Saddlery Factory despite the so-called scarcity of hides attracted a large number of tenderers. The number of hides required for one year approximately 88,000 buffalo and 22,000 cowhides. The three principal tenderers includes two local contractors and one Meerut tenderer, there being a difference of only one ounce per rupee between the rates of local contractors which is less by 8 and 9 ounces per rupee than the Meerut tender in the estimate of whole of the contract for buffalo hides had been given to the Meerut tenderer saving to Government as this line alone during 1907-08 as compared with the tender submitted by the local contractors who held a large share in the contract for 1906-07, under easier conditions than now obtaining, would amount to no less a sum than Rs. 3,25,000.

The contract has however been allotted in the following proportions:—Meerut tenderer, 8 annas and 4 annas respectively, to two local contractors though the latter is not to be awarded this share at the rates tendered by them, an opportunity of revising their calculations being given them with the result of a further difference in rates of one ounce to the rupee which now stand at 3lbs. and 3lbs. 1 ounce per rupee respectively.

## SCHOOL-MASTER IN TROUBLE.

## Alleged Cruelty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 26.

The case instituted by Mr. Lindsley, Works Manager N.-W. Railway Workshops, here against Mr. Leedham, Head Master, Karachi Grammar School, for cruelly chastising his son, came on for hearing before the Cantonment Magistrate, Karachi, yesterday when complainant, his son, and some other boys were examined who deposed to the beating the accused had inflicted. A photograph of the wounds was produced and handed to the Magistrate.

Colonel Grayfoot, I. M. S. Civil Surgeon, deposed he had examined the injuries on the person of the boy and in his opinion the caning was too severe for a boy of his physique. The caning had not been inflicted on a proper part of the body.

Leedham stated he had beaten the boy because Miss Bastion had reported he had been rude to her and produced a copy of the rules of the school under which he had to maintain discipline. That Alex. Lindsley would not stand up and take the caning on the hand but lay on the ground.

Three other witnesses, who are teachers in the school were then examined for the defence. Judgment has been reserved.

## MR. DOUGLAS' RETIREMENT.

## Presentation by the Railway Staff.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 26.

The heads of departments of the East Indian Railway Company presented Mr. Douglas, C. I. E., the retiring Agent, with a large silver salver of Indian design executed by Messrs. Orr and Son's, and the officers and clerical staff of the Agent's own office with a large silver bowl made by Messrs. Hamilton and Company.

## PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

## To be Formed at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 26.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal presided at a meeting in the Town Hall on Monday night to form a Prisoners' Aid Society. The Lieutenant-Governor, the Bishop of Calcutta, and Mr. Justice Stephen spoke in support of the movement and decided to form the Society.

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# FAMOUS SPORTSMEN.

## MR. GORDON CUMMING

BY

H. A. BRYDEN,

*(Author of "Kloof and Karoo," &c.).*

The name of Gordon Comming is, to the popular mind, perhaps the most familiar in the annals of African sport. To middle aged and elderly people, he is still *the* lion hunter, "par excellence," of South Africa, the very type and example of those adventurous Nimrods who have earned their fame in the wilds of many countries. His book, published on his return to England in the early fifties, at once made him famous. Written with wonderful vigour, picturesqueness, and nervous force, it at once captured the British public, and together with his display of trophies shown in the Great Exhibition of 1851, served to establish him as a popular hero. Some doubtless scoffed at the great hunter and professed to regard his daring feats as apocryphyal. There never was a greater mistake in the world. Gordon Cumming undoubtedly accomplished all that he professed to have done. His feats are vouched for by Livingstone (see page 152 of Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa. David Livingstone, 1856), who saw much of him in Bechuanaland during his hunting career, as well as by others. I myself, while hunting in this same country during the last decade, have heard from aged Bechuanas and especially from the well-known Chief Khama, who, as a boy, well remembered Gordon Cumming, the amplest corroboration of the exploits of this celebrated Scot.

The second son of Sir William Gordon Cumming, of Altyre, Roualeyn Gordon Cumming was born in 1820. After a brief period of soldiering in the Madras Cavalry, the Royal Veteran Newfoundland Companies, and the Cape Mounted Rifles, Gordon Cumming, always a passionate lover of sport, became so enamoured of the life of the hunting veldt that he resigned his commission in the Cape Rifles, and for the next seven years devoted himself with irresistible ardour to the pursuit of South African great game. Few hunters have had greater success. He slew every variety of quarry to be found between the Cape and the Limpopo; many a grim line scores of elephants and rhinoceroses fell to his rifle. His athletic figure, clad as often as not in a flannel shirt a Highland kilt, and a broad-brimmed hat with bare, brawny arms and legs, and red beard became familiar at many a Boer outspan and homestead and in many a native village. One of the most unconventional and picturesque hero of the good days in South Africa, Gordon Cumming's strong personality and daring feats will remain always enshrined in the annals of South African pioneers. The great hunter made his first real appearance in the veldt in 1843, when he shot many a head of game on the northern plains of Cape Colony, between Colesberg and the Orange River. Springbucks in tens of thousands, black wildebeest, quagga, blesbok, and gemsbok were here met with, and many a fine trophy fell to his rifle. He particularly delighted in the chase of the noble gemsbok, one of the finest of all South African antelopes, a desert-loving creature, found only in parched and waterless wastes, and possessed of great speed and staying powers. After many a desperate chase, Gordon Cumming slew some notable specimens of these antelopes, and secured their coveted trophies. The gemsbok is adorned with magnificent horns, long and straight, often exceeding three feet in length. When at bay this antelope is very formidable, defending itself fiercely against lions and other carnivora, as well as human hunters. Cantering up to a cow gemsbok, which he had wounded and run to bay, on one occasion Gordon Cumming had a narrow escape. "I foolishly approached her without firing," he says, "and very nearly paid dearly for my folly, for lowering her sharp horns, she made a desperate rush towards me, and would inevitably have run me through had not her strength at this movement failed her."

AN ABSOLUTELY NEW COUNTRY.

In this region of Cape Colony, Cumming witnessed the wonderful spectacle of a *Trek Bokken* —or migration of springbucks—which he describes as the most extraordinary and striking scene connected with beasts of the chase that he ever beheld. For two hours before dawn he had lain awake listening to the grunting of the bucks within two hundred yards of his waggon, and thinking there must be a good herd of them. "Rising when it was light," he writes, "and looking about me, I beheld the ground to the northward actually covered with a dense living mass of springboks, marching slowly and steadily along; they extended from an opening in a long range of hills on the west, through which they continued pouring like the flood of some great river, to a ridge about a mile to the north-east—the breadth of the ground they covered might have been somewhere about half a mile. I stood upon the fore chest of my waggon for nearly two hours, lost in astonishment at the wonderful scene before me . . . During this time these vast legions continued streaming through the neck in the hills in one unbroken phalanx. I saddled up, and riding into the middle of them with my rifle and after-riders fired into their ranks until fourteen had fallen, when I cried 'Enough.'" A man, says Cumming, might have bagged thirty or forty bucks that morning. Further on "I beheld the plains and even the hillsides which stretched away on every side of me, thickly covered, not with herds, but with one vast mass of springboks; as far as the eye could strain, the landscape was alive with them, until they softened down into a dim red mass of living creatures." Such was the astonishing plenty of animal life in Cape Colony in those glorious days!

Pursuing his way steadily northward, Cumming crossed the Orange and enjoyed much sport, shooting many varieties of game—hartebeest, brindled and white-tailed gnu, koodoo, Bunchell's zebra, and roanantelope. Mighty herds of blesbok, almost as innumerable as springbok, were seen. One night in the Griqua country, Cumming, taking a pillow and skin rug, lay as he often did for game by a neighbouring vlei. All night he felt something moving beneath his pillow. In the morning as he breakfasted his men brought to him a huge puff-adder, one of the most poisonous of snakes, which had been about his bed all night and was found sunning itself on his kaross

Here, too, he got a fright which he long remembered. Having shot a widebeest (gnu) by a pool at night, he fell asleep and wo

fly. The ball cracked loudly on her tawny hide, and crippled her in the shoulder, upon which she charged with an appalling roar, and, in the twinkling of an eye, was in the middle of us. At this moment Stofolus's (a Hottentot's) rifle exploded in his hand, and Kleinboy, whom I had ordered to stand ready by me, danced about like a duck in a gale of wind; the lioness sprang upon Colesberg (the horse) and fearfully lacerated his ribs and haunches . . I was cool and steady and did not feel in the least nervous, having fortunately great confidence in my own shooting; but I must confess that when the whole affair was over, I felt it was a very awful situation and attended with extreme peril. When the lioness sprang on Colesberg, I stood out from the horses, ready with my second barrel, for the first chance she should give me of a clear shot; this she quickly did; for seemingly satisfied with the revenge she had taken she quitted Colesberg, and sluging her tail to one side, trotted sulkily past within a few paces of me. Taking one step to the left, I pitched my rifle to my shoulder, and in another second the lioness was stretched on the plain." It would be impossible within the limits of this paper, to follow Gordon Cumming in his many other successful encounters with lions. Once, as he lay at night shooting by a pool of water he had six lions round him, and only saved himself from the persistent advance of one of them by shooting it dead. Once he encountered a troop of four male lions, and slew two of them, right and left. When one remembers the inferiority and uncertainty of the weapons of those days—the forties—these exploits are, in truth, very remarkable. Cumming had, in fact, an iron nerve and infinite hardihood and gained his reputation at the risk of his life times without number.

A CAMP TRAGEDY AVENGED.

One dark windy night on the Limpopo river, a terrible tragedy happened in his camp. The appalling roar of a lion was heard, followed by the shrieking of Hottentots then one of them, Stofolus, rushed up to his master's waggon shrieking out. "The lion! The lion: He has got Hendrick. Hendrick is dead!" It was too true. Hendrick Cumming's most trusty Hottentot, had been seized by the camp fire and carried off They did what they could, but on such a night, pitch dark and windy, little could be attempted. The dog were encouraged to attack the dangerous brute, but the lion repeatedly drove them off, and safe in his bushy lair, actually devoured, the unfortunate man within fifty yards of the camp. "As day broke," says Cumming, "we heard the lion dragging something up the river side under the cover of the bank, and we proceeded to inspect the scene of the night's awful tragedy. In the hollow where the beast had consumed its prey we found one leg of the unfortunate Hendrick, bitten off below the knee, the shoe still on his foot; the grass and bushes were all stained with blood and fragment of his pea coat lay around. Poor Hendrick! I knew that old coat, and had often seen some of its shreds in the dense coverts where the elephants had charged after my unfortunate after rider. Hendrick was by far the best man I had—of a most cheerful disposition, a first-rate waggon driver, fearless in the field, very active, willing and obliging, and his loss to us all was very serious. I felt sick at heart, and could not remain at the waggons, so I resolved to go after the elephants to divert my mind." Gordon Cumming shot an elephant and returned to camp two hours before sunset; then he orders horses to be saddled and goes in search of the man-eater. The lion had taken covert in some reeds, and the dogs were sent in to dislodge him. He held up the river bank, but presently turned and stood at bay. "As I approached," says Cumming, "his horrid head was to me, his jaws open, growling fiercely and his tail waving from side to side.

"On beholding the brute, my blood boiled with rage, and, setting my teeth, I dashed my steed forward within thirty yards of him, and shouting 'Your time is up, old fellow, placed my rifle to my shoulder and waited for a broadside. This the next moment he exposed, when I sent a bullet through his shoulder and dropped him on the spot; he again rose, but I finished him with it second in the breast.

The natives now came up in wonder and delight, and ordering John to cut off his head and forepaws and bring them to the waggons, I mounted my horse and galloped home, having been absent about fifteen minutes. When the Bakalahari women heard that the man-eater was dead, they danced for joy, calling me their "father." Thus was poor Hendrick avenged

Gordon Cumming passed through much of the country of the Bechuanas before a shot from the rifle had ever wakened its savage echoes. Much of the territory was absolutely virgin ground and he found the great game there wandering in their primeval solitudes just as they had wandered through uncounted years of the past. He often waxes enthusiastic in his descriptions. One can hardly wonder at his joy and delight. Ascending a mountain in the Bakwena country he says: "I obtained a glorious view of the surrounding country; it was truly a fine and boundless prospect; beautifully wooded plains and mountains stretched away on every side until distance was lost among the faint blue outlines of the mountain range. Throughout all this country, and vast tracts beyond it I had the satisfaction to reflect that a never-ending succession of herds of every species of noble game which the hunter could desire pastured there in undisturbed security and as I gazed I felt that it was all my own and that I at length possessed the undisputed sway over a forest in comparison with which the most extensive moor and mountain tract of the wealthiest European sportsmen sink into utter insignificance," Truly the lot of the big game hunters of those early Victorian days was an enviable one. His first giraffe was shot in this magnificent country of Middle Bechuanaland even at the present day—although most of the game has gone—one of the most beautiful regions of all South Africa.

HIS FIRST GIRAFFE.

A little before sunset his driver remarked to him: "I was going to say, sir, that that old tree was a camelopard." Looking where the man pointed Cumming saw that the old tree was indeed a giraffe and turning his eyes a little to the right beheld a troop of these stately creatures, standing at gaze, "their heads actually towering above the trees of the forest." It was late, but the fiery Highlander galloped straight at the troop and presently ranging close up to the stern of a fat cow he brought her down.

"No pen or words," he writes, "can convey to a sportsman what it is to ride in the midst of a troop of gigantic giraffes; it must be experienced to be understood; they emitted a powerful perfume, which in the run came hot into my face reminding me of the smell of a hive of heather honey in September. The greater part of this chase led through bushes of wait-a-bit thorns of the most effective description, and my legs and arms were covered with blood long before I had finished the giraffe. I rode as usual in the kilt, with my arms bare to the shoulder—it was Chapelpark of Badenoch's old grey kilt, but in this gallop it received its death blow."

A wonderful game country it must have been. "I had ridden," he says. "only a short distance across the valley when I fell in with a troop of blue wildebeest (brindled gnu), and presently saw seven majestic koodoos standing on the mountain side high above me; in trying to stalk these I disturbed a troop of graceful pallahs and a herd of zebras, which clattered along the mountain and spoiled my stalk with the koodoos. To these succeeded a large herd of buffaloes, reclining under a clump of mimosa trees, and, securing my horse to a tree, I proceeded to stalk in on them, and killed the patriarch of the herd, which as usual, brought up the rear." Next day, he sallies out again, picks up a large herd of buffalo, gives chase, and, after an exciting hunt full of danger and surprises, slays two magnificent old bulls. Returning to the waggons, by way of light recreation he bowls over "a stag sassaby and a princely old buck pallah."

In his very first elephant hunt, which happened in this country, Cumming was within an ace of coming to grief. He wounded a big cow with fine tusks. "Having placed myself," he says, "between her and the retreating troop, I dismounted within forty yards of her in open ground and Colesberg being extremely frightened, gave me much trouble, jerking my arm when I tried to fire. At length I let fly, but on endeavouring to regain the saddle, my horse would not allow me to mount; and when I tried to lead him, and run for it, he backed towards the wounded elephant. At this moment I heard another close behind me; and looking about beheld the "friend" (which had previously endeavoured to assist the wounded cow), with uplifted trunk, charging down upon me at top speed, trumpeting shrilly and following an old deaf pointer named Schwarta, that trotted along before the enraged animal. I felt certain she would have either me or the horse." Luckily, at this critical moment, the dogs came up and took off the attention of the charging elephant; and Cumming, springing into the saddle, was presently able to finish his task and bring down the first of many a huge elephant slain in Africa. She carried a pair of long and perfect tusks, and the sportsman was, naturally, in high spirits at his success.

A SPORTMAN'S NOBLEST PRIZE.

Gordon Cumming was particularly fond of night shooting, and, lying in some small hole by some desert pool or fountain, watched the many species of game arrive, after their long thirsty day under the African sun, and drink deeply. In those days and for long after, while game remained plentiful in South Africa many great hunters indulged themselves in this pursuit. The sport seems to have had a peculiar fascination, and under the wonderful African moonlight some of the strangest sights and the most exciting adventures were experienced. It was not an uncommon thing for Cumming to slay a couple of rhinoceroses, a lion, and perhaps a buffalo and an antelope or two in the course of a single night. Having bagged his fiftieth elephant and a lioness a day or two before, Cumming, on the 3rd September, 1848, went down to a fountain in the Bamangwato country, and betook himself to his hiding place having baited the ground for lions with a dead pallah antelope shot that afternoon. It was clear moonlight and his men had scarcely laid down upon their blankets when the terrible voice of a lion was heard to the eastward. Cumming had already slain a white rhinoceros and a troop of wild dogs having attempted to carry off the dead pallah he had fired into them. Then came a clattering of hoofs and an immense herd of brindled gun approached the water. As they drank the hunter shot the leading cow, which ran sixty yards up the slope behind them and fell dead. "Soon after," he says, a lion gave a most appalling roar on the bush shy height opposite, which was succeeded by a death-like silence that lasted for nearly a minute. I had then only one shot in my four barrels, and hastily loading, kept with breathless attention the strictest watch in front expecting every moment to see the terrible king of beasts approaching, but he was too cunning. After fifteen minutes of anxious suspense, I heard the hyaenas and jackals give way on either side behind me, and turning my head round beheld a huge and majestic lion, with a black mane which nearly swept the ground, standing over the carcased. Seizing the dead gnu, the lion dragged it some distance up the hill and halted to take breath. I had not, continues the hunter, an instant to lose! he stood with his right side exposed to me in a very slanting position, the ball took effect and the lion sank to the shot. All was still as death for many seconds when he, uttered a deep growl, and slowly gaining his feet limped towards the cover, where he halted, roaring mournfully as if dying. It was still night, and night in the lion veldt is never too safe, but, anxious to preserve his trophy from the attacks of the hyaenas and jackals. Cumming went back to camp, brought out dogs and a couple of horses, and sought the lion He found him stretched dead. "No description," he says "could give a correct idea of the surpassing beauty of this most majestic animal as he still lay warm before me. I lighted a fire and gazed with delight upon his lovely black mane his massive arms, his sharp yellow nails, his hard and terrible head, his immense and powerful teeth, his perfect beauty and symmetry throughout and felt that I had won the noblest prize that this wide-world could yield to a sportsman." Night shooting, it is to be remarked, is by no means so easy as it sounds from the great hunter's description. Even under a brilliant moon, as I can testify, the light is not the same as under the clear sunshine, and the shot can never be so certain. Gordon Cumming's immense and most varied bags at this species of shooting are, setting aside the risks he always ran, all the more wonderful.

ANCHORING A HIPPO.

Fear, however, was a thing absolutely unknown to such a man. He would tackle anything living. The great python of Africa is not the kind of creature that the average man cares about handling in the wild state. A fearsome looking serpent, having great constructive power and attaining as much as 20 feet in length, it is far from an attractive object in natural history. Yet Cumming once seized one of these monsters by the tail just as it was entering a crevice beneath a mass of rock, and getting a raw hide thong round the middle of its body tugged at it with the aid of his Hottentot, Kleinboy, until the reptile relaxed his hold. The snake suddenly springing out at them open-jawed snapped within a foot of their legs. Releasing his hold, Cumming quickly overtook the monster and belabouring its head with a big bough presently killed him. On another occasion, wishing to secure a stunned hippopotamus, Cumming, regardless of crocodiles, entered the river and plunging his long knife into her stern tried to tow her ashore. The wounded Behemoth awoke from her lethargy under this treatment, and with Cumming hanging on like grim death to her hind-quarters waltzed about the pool, carrying her attendant with her in her struggles, like a mere fly. Not to be baulked, the hunter, as she tired, cut two incisions in her hide, got a leather *riem* from his man, passed it through the incisions, and, mooring his captive to a tree, finished her off with a ball through her head.

Few men, I suppose, have ever slain so many rhinoceroses as Gordon Cumming during his seven years of hunting. He has been known to shoot five during a single day, and some of his trophies from these monsters, in the shape of the long fore horns, were immense. One, secured from a white rhinoceros, still holds the record. It is in the possession of Colonel W. Gordon Cumming, a cousin of the celebrated African hunter, and measures no less than 5 feet 2 1-2 inches, having a circumference at the base of 22 1-2 inches. His bag of lions still counts as a phenomenal one. Many waggon loads of magnificent ivory, the fruits of his expeditions into the Bakwena and Bamangwato countries, were brought down at different times by Cumming and sold at Grahamstown market. Very few hunters indeed have had the glorious opportunities of Roualeyn Gordon Cumming. In the finest hunting grounds the world has ever seen, at a period when the quest of great game was only just beginning he roamed for seven long years, enjoying the most abundant and exciting sport that has ever fallen to the lot of any European hunter. Fever and hard work told in the end, even upon his giant strength and magnificent constitution. He died at Fort Augustus, Inverness-shire in the year 1866 having only attained 46 years of age.

## THE VICAR'S OFFENCE.

### Sharp Letter from an Archbishop.

The announcement that Dr. Eyre, a Scarborough vicar, would address a Wesleyan Brotherhood the other day, brought him the following letter from the Archbishop of York:—

Dear Dr. Eyre.—I hear that you are proposing to preach to-morrow or to give an address in a Wesleyan chapel which is in the parish of the mother Church. I must tell you that this will be against ecclesiastical order unless you have Archdeacon Lindsay's consent. I must forbid this intrusion.

Dr. Eyre's reply was as foollows:—

My Lord Archbishop,—I beg to acknowledge your letter of yesterday, and in your wishes as expressed therein I, of course, at once acquiesce. If the Church of England in your grace's diocese or in Scarborough could reach the men, and you know as well as I do she does not, one would be invited less frequently to speak to working class men outside the reach of Anglican worship. Could not your Grace perhaps advise your clergy how to recover these good people to the Prayer-book and their parish churches?

The Archbishop sent a further letter to Dr. Eyre, in which writing in most cordial terms, he said:—

I must write to you to thank you for your prompt compliance with my decision. It had nothing to do with Wesleyanism. I have always been glad to use any opportunity of fellowship with our Nonconformist friends. It was only a point of order as to your intention to give an address, not in your own parish, but in the parish of one of your brethren, and without his sanction. I am glad to see it stated that arrangements have been made for your Wesleyan friends to come to your own church on Sunday next, and to hear what you have te say from your own pulpit.

THE Government of Italy is anxious to clear the swampy lands of that country of mosquito larvæ, but the trouble has been to obtain fish capable of living in the shallow water of the marshes. The Italian Consul, who recently returned to Sydney from a visit to Italy, has had an interview with Mr. Gale of Stanmore, who has for many years made a special study of fresh water fish, and who is possessed of a large aquarium. Mr. Gale assured the Consul that fish which would go into shallow water for breeding purposes could be obtained in New South Wales, and he was able to demonstrate by placing a quantity of mosquito larvæ in his aquarium and tanks that the fish regarded it as a delicacy. Mr. Gale has been commissioned to secure 600 fish of this particular class, and pack them for Italy.

# THE FAR EAST.

## JAPANESE INFLUENCE IN CHINA.

### Rumours of Unrest.

### THE RISING IN HUNAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHANGHAI, MARCH 2.

That China owing to her proximity to Japan should be largely effected by that country, whether for good or otherwise, was naturally to be expected. The military success of the Island Empire has, unquestionably, to a very large extent brought about the revival of the military spirit observable in the Middle Kingdom at the present time It would not, moreover, be difficult to trace how the Chinese people have been influenced in other directions by the example set them by their energetic and wide awake neighbours. It is more than twenty years since Dr. Joseph Cook, of Boston, while on a visit to Japan, compared that country in its relationship to the rest of Asia with the helm of a ship small in itself, but able to guide the movement of a huge vessel. There was little at that time to indicate even to shrewd students of the subject that Japan would so soon come to the front and exercise such potent influence over the vast Asiatic Continent, of which she was, comparatively speaking, so insignificant a part. At the present time, however, thanks to the startling events of the last few years, one cannot but feel the appropriateness of the simile, and, find on every hand that Japan is destined to be in the future one of the most dominant Powers in Asia whose voice will make itself more and more heard, and whose opinions will carry ever-increasing weight in every question that may have to be considered in regard to the future prospects of the Far East. In this connexion nothing can be more remarkable than the reversal of the respective positions of Japan and China as they appear in the eyes of the former. This was due initially to the China-Japan war, which was instrumental in revealing to the world the weakness of China, and more emphatically to the Russo-Japanese conflict which definitely confirmed the Japanese in their conviction of their own superiority over the Chinese.

It is however, from an educational point of view that the most striking results are visible and there are not wanting indications that in the near future this influence will be seen at work still more powerfully, with far-reaching results on the fortunes and destinies of China. Of course, it must not be forgotten that Japanese influence on China is but of yesterday; and if so much has been accomplished in so short a period, at the same rate of progress what may we not expect to see in the lifetime of the present generation? In the celebrated work written by H. E. Chang Chih-tung, some ten years ago, which was circulated all over the Empire, the Viceroy gives three reasons for learning from Japan; their similarity of race and literature, their proximity, and the stated fact that the Japanese "have made important selections from all the books of the West and translated them into their own language." Since the Viceroy wrote these words the work of translating foreign books has gone on uninterruptedly, until at the present time there is observable a large increase of the educational and general literature of all kinds produced by the Japanese and circulated in China. Some of these books are so cheap and well got up that they are taking the place of others supplied by the Educational Association of China.

The Rev. J. Harada, of Kobe, Japan, in a lecture delivered some time ago, maintained that there were three principal channels by which educational influence has been exercised by Japan on China viz., Japanese teachers engaged in equcational work in China, Chinese students studying in Japan and Japanese literature translated and printed in the Chinese language. The number of Japanese at present in China who are engaged in educational work is not large, but it is continually on the increase. They are operating in widely-separated districts and their work is many sided—moral, military, agricultural, industrial and medical, as well as what is more properly considered as scholastic. But, of course, the greatest work is being accomplished through the Chinese young men, numbering several thousands, who are studying in Japan. Most of these students are supported by the Chinese Government, and although recently through the unwise action on the part of a number of these young men, the Government has seemed to lose some of its enthusiasm, there is no reason to suppose that it has any real intention to place any serious obstacle against the carrying out of the project. The students are from every part of the Empire, men selected with care who give promise of being able to profit by the facilities afforded them for the acquisition of knowledge. One weak point, however, is to be found in the regrettable fact that very many, perhaps the majority of these students return to China before fully completing their studies. With reference to the translations and books published by the Japanese in China to give some adequate conception on what a large scale this is being done it will be sufficient to say that at present almost any book on any subject in various branches of human knowledge may be procured in China and it is a noteworthy fact there are very many Chinese who are perfectly able to read books and papers in the Japanese language. What the outcome of all this is to be it is perhaps too early to conjecture; nor would it be possible even if it were desirable, to hinder the progress of the movement. Under proper guidance and control it cannot be doubted that it will ultimately tend to benefit and enlighten the Chinese people.

RUMOURS OF UNREST.

The past week has provided a very good example of what can be done amongst a people whose forefathers for many generations have been accustomed either in their own persons or in those of their compatriots to civilicommotion in its more violent forms. Those who have lived long in China have become accustomed to these periodical outbursts of pessimism and know how to discount them, but it must be confessed that the rumours of the past week have caused a good deal of alarm to ladies and some commotion amongst men. They seem to have had their origin in various causes, First, there was the increased price of the staff of native life, rice, in itself quite enough to bring about a great deal of angry discussion, many having to buy who have little conception of the working of the economic laws upon which prices depend. Food or rather its scarcity, has indeed been at the bottom of a great many of China's sorrows. The Boxer trouble was initiated by drought: drought preceded famine: famine led to disturbance, and the political conditions of the whole world felt the shock. There is famine now, not in Shanghai fortunately, butin many other districts of China, and it is this fact which gives foundation for the continued unrest of which we have the symptoms here. Some of the native papers have suggested as a cause of unrest here the unsettled state of the last riot question. That this should have lingered on till now is proof sufficient of the new diplomacy which has come into eastern affairs In times gone by such a matter would have been settled and done with months ago. It should be so now. It is outrageous that so plain a matter should be bagged over for a year and more, the native press every now and then calling the attention of their readers to the negotiations still going on and declaring that China never will pay any indemnity for the damage her riotous rowdies caused. Rather they think th relatives of the martyrs who fell should be handsomely recompensed from foreign pockets, if indeed they are not some time revenged in other fashion. All this would have been over and done with long since if our diplomacy had retained an atom of its old time vigour.

A third reason for the unrest of the moment is doubtless to be found in the activity of the secret societies. China is honeycombed with these pests, as most despotic lands are. They are a symptom of undesirable conditions and will never disappear till their causes have been removed. One could name off-hand a dozen of these societies all of which are more or less powerful and most of which are more antidynastic than they are anti-foreign. Most of them, fortunately, are not desirous of a quarrel with Shanghai. It is through Shanghai that they get a good deal of their money and other munitions, and so long as Shanghai is freely open to them so long are those of them who belong to the Yangtse valley in easy communication with the outer world and with their friends there. Their talk is, however, quite sufficient to keep the native populace in a state of ferment and there is doubtless a purpose in this, though not an anti-foreign purpose. Nevertheless it behoves our authorities to keep their eyes open, and this our readers may rest assured is being done. One matter demands special attention just now, the case with which arms are to be obtained by anybody who has the wherewithal to pay for them. It seems as if no supervision is given to these things, and we recommend the matter to the ratepayers at the coming meeting as one for question and answer. We have our defences strengthened by the addition of a very good company of native volunteers and by a good many recruits to the foreigners as well, but our motto still must be "Prevention rather than cure." We want always to let our rowdy element know that their skins are in danger the moment they attempt to break the peace, and during the past week precautions were taken with this excellent object in view. The result is precisely as we hinted before. There has been a great amount of flurried chatter, many people have really been frightened, some foreigners have lent their ready aid in disseminating the visionary fears of timid natives and the week has been one of somewhat acute apprehension in many quarters. But the appointed day passed off as others have done before, We can re-collect many such. Still these experiences are not good either for the comfort or for the trade of the port, and the sooner such talk dies down and disappears the better we shall be pleased. We cannot do anything more than is being done to remove the causes of the unrest, Food is a matter for nature to give; dynastic misrule is beyond our power to remedy, and local rowdyism, particularly strong just now, is always with us to some extent. Fortunately that can always be controlled.

SERIOUS TROUBLE IN HUNAN.

Quite a number of troops have been sent from Wuchang to the North-Eastern corner of Hunan, where there is some trouble. The following extracts from the letter of a missionary in Heinyang will be of interest. "This place is now being washed in blood. So far skirmishes and executions account for two thousand deaths. Every day from five to ten heads come of in the city. The troops are quartered in the various parishes and every family is being questioned and searched. All who can be shown to have joined the chief secret society or to have helped in any way are doomed. Orders for extermination are being vigorously carried out. The work is distasteful to many of the officers and soldiers. Some of them take a gloomy view of the future. The rebels to a man have gone to their deaths confident that soon they would be avenged. A sullen dogged sort of temper is manifested on all sides. It is the kind of disposition that bodes no good. The hottest fight took place only half a li from Wuchang. A bridge at the end of the street was the scene and for over twenty hours a howling mob faced the fire of the troops. At the commencement only a mere handful of soldiers guarded the bridge and the mob was not so large as later. Things were queer for some hours and the city deserted. All fled except our own people. At the south gate, a body of troops was surrounded by some thousands of rebels. The officer in command gave me an account of the brush. They had only a few rounds of ball and for several hours maintained a fight made up of bayonet charges. The rebels never knew of the shortage of ammunition or, else it would have gone hard with less than one hundred soldiers. The first week or two witnessed awful barbarities. Killed and wounded rebels were cut into and their livers removed by the troops, who ate them mixed in with their food. It ceased only after repeated warnings from the higher military commanders. The poor malcontents are sitting down to their whacking, but vow to be revenged when opportunity occurs. The troops may remain some time yet as the village headmen and country gentry are afraid of reprisals if the troops are withdrawn. They are panic stricken and are so off their heads that by their fearful efforts to get rid of dangerous characters by impeachment they are laying up a big debt of hate and revenge. No one is allowed to cross from Wuchang to Pingchiang. The way is through the hills and things are not quiet yet.

## HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, MARCH 23.

THE RESIDENT.

THE Officiating Resident, the Hon'ble Mr. O'Dwyer, paid a formal visit to the Minister at his City Palace at 11 a. m. on Thursday last. A Guard-of-Honour of the usual strength, with Cavalry Band, detailed from the 3rd Lancers, Regular Troops, was in attendance.

COLONEL AFSAR-UL-MULK.

Colonel the Nawab Afsar-ul-Mulk, Bahadur C. I. E., M. V. O., A.-D.-C., left Hyderabad on three months' leave by the morning mail on Thursday last, for Bagdad, visiting first Ajmere and then Bombay *en route*. At Bagdad he will be the guest of the Governor and will spend the greater portion of his leave there. One of his sons, Nawab Ahmed Yar Jung, Bahadur, has accompanied him, and another son, Nawab Khusroo Jung, Bahadur, will join him at Ajmere. The party consists of Dr. Inayat Ali Khan, of the Golconda Lancers, Subedar Syed Abdul Kader, and about half a dozen men from the African Regiment. His original plan was to go to Ceylon for a change, but on the doctors advising him that the climate of Bagdad would be more temperate and suit him better, he is proceeding there. It is hoped that the change will do him good and that he will return completely restored to health. His eldest son, Major the Nawab Osman Yar-ud-Dowlah, Bahadur, has been appointed by His Highness the Nizam to officiate during his father's absence.

THE NIZAM'S GRANDSON.

The Courts and public offices were closed to-day in honour of the auspicious event of the birth of the Prince's child, the rejoicings in connection with which had been postponed on account of the Moharam. The holiday in the Districts will be observed on the second day after the receipt of the *Jareeda* Extraordinary.

THE NIZAM'S BOUNTY.

The Nizam has been pleased to confer a pension of £80 a year on each of the two children of the late Mr. Gauntlett, of the Public Works Department, who are now in England with their mother, tenable until the attainment of their 21st year of age. This has nothing to do with the Financial Department, having originated entirely from His Highness' bounty.

THE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

It is arranged that the scheme for making provision for the widows and orphans of servants of the Nizam's Government in the Civil Departments will be brought into operation on the 1st Khurdad, corresponding with the 5th proximo. The object of the Fund is primarily to provide for the maintenance of widows and children whose husbands or fathers, as the case may be, die while in the service of H. H. Nizam's Government, or while in the receipt of a pension from the State.

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The recent *Firman* issued by order of His Highness contains, in addition to the nomination of the two Judges of the High Court which had been looked for with great anxiety for some months past, other important changes affecting the administration of the Judicial Department. Nawab Sarbuland Jung, Bahadur, Barrister-at-Law, Judge of the High Court, who has for the last two years and a half been officiating as Judicial Secretary, is transferred to the High Court as Officiating Chief Justice. Moulvie Aziz Mirza Saheb, who has been Officiating as a Puisne Judge is confirmed and has been appointed to officiate as Judicial Secretary. Nawab Nizamath Jung, Bahadur, Barrister-at-Law, Under Secretary of the Legislative Council, and Nawab Zulkader Jung, Bahadur, Barrister-at-Law, Chief City Magistrate, are promoted to the Bench of the High Court to fill the two vacancies there. These appointments also are officiating. The nomination of the successors of these two officials will be made by the Minister in due course, these changes being the all-absorbing topics of conversation everywhere. So far as the arrangement in the High Court is concerned, the change has not been received without some disappointment, insmuch as the claims of Mr. Bakshi Raghunath Pershad have been completely ignored His merits are too well known to require any recapitulation here. As a Judge or in any other capacity his work has invariably received that encomium which few could lay claim to; and it is no exaggeration to say that as an officer and a gentleman he has acquired for himself a position which is a model for every servant of the State. As the Senior Judge of the High Court, he was officiating as Chief Justice; and had he been allowed to continue as such it would have been a graceful recognition of his high merits. Nawab Sarbuland Jung, Bahadur, is drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 500 personal allowance, and the salary attached to the Chief Justice's place is Rs. 2,000 per mensem. If Mr. Bakshi had been appointed it would have entailed an additional expense of Rs. 500 a month to the Government. The appointment of the other two Judges is, of course, well merited. They [are both Senior Barristers and besides, Nawab Zulkader Jung's service in the State is by a special covenant. He is drawing a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem already, and the Government will have this additional advantage by his nomination. There is no doubt some grumbling amongst the Vakils that none of them had a chance. Some of them had, indeed, very high hopes, and quoting the case of the late Moulvie Kamrudeen Saheb as a precedent, they were going about working up their cause at the expense of a good deal of time and energy.

THE CHITAPUR DACAS.

This case has come on for hearing before Nawab Saad Jung, Bahadur, Barrister-at-Law, Special Magistrate. For the convenience of the parties the inquiry was held at Chitapur. The examination-in-chief of all the witnesses, except a few of the Panchnamah, has been completed: 38 of the accused have been enlarged on bail on their own recognizance bonds of Rs 25 each as there was no evidence against them and the rest are still in police custody. The further hearing of the case is fixed for the 7th proximo at Hyderabad. An application for enlargement on bail in behalf of the other accused has been made, but it has not been disposed of yet.

## RETIRING CHIEF JUDGE OF THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

### Tribute from the Bar.

Mr. R. M. Patel, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, has been offered and has accepted, the appointment of Judge of the Tribunal of Appeal, Bombay, in connection with the City Improvement Trust. Mr. Patel will enter on his new duties within a few days.

Yesterday being the last day that Mr. Patel presided in his Court, the members of the Bombay Bar practising in the Small Causes Court, took an opportunity to say their farewell to him.

Mr. R. M. Patel, the Chief Judge, after delivering judgment in the Justices' Election matter, presided at the Full Court, where Mr. Donald, Second Judge Mr. Hakim, Third Judge, Mr. Mody, Fourth Judge, Mr. Javeri, Fifth Judge, and Mr. Spencer, Registrar, were also seated on the Bench with him.

Mr. Framji Kaikhusro Patuck, the senior practising Pleader of the Courts, said that as that was the last day his Honour would preside in that Court, he may be permitted on behalf of the Bar to express their regret at his retirement. The Bar had hoped that his Honour would still continue for some years on the Bench which he had occupied so long with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public and the profession. It was, therefore, with no little disappointment that the news of his intention to retire was received by them all. His kind and genial disposition and the unfailing courtesy with which he had always treated the members of the Bar would not easily be forgotten. His long experience in that Court both at the Bar and at the Bench, his intimate knowledge of the numerous intricacies of the various commercial operations of this great City, his familiarity with the manners and customs of the different people who came before him, together with a sound knowledge of law and a clear and quick grasp of the merits of a case were guarantees for the soundness of his decisions and he (the speaker) was happy to be able to say, that day, on behalf of the Bar, that the highest expectations that had been formed of his career on the Bench at the time of his elevation to it had been fully realised. And his Honour was leaving the Court that day amidst the genuine regret of the Bar, and carried with him in his retirement their hearty good wishes.

Mr. Acworth, Solicitor, in speaking on behalf of solicitors, said he joined in the hearty good wishes expressed by Mr. Patuck. He felt that a man was greatly to be congratulated when he left a position which he had occupied with credit for so many years with the consciousness of having done his duties well. It was an open secret that his Honour did not lay down the trammels of office altogether, but that he meant to go elsewhere and continue his profession. It was a matter of great congratulation that his Honour still felt that he had the will and strength to go on with his profession. They wished his Honour a very happy and prosperous time in the new sphere of usefulness which he was soon to enter.

Replying to the Bar, the Chief Judge said: Mr. Patuck, Mr. Acworth, and gentlemen of the Bar,—I am deeply touched with the great honour done me to-day, and fully appreciate the kindness with which my colleagues on the Bench and you, gentlemen, have greeted me. I am thankful for the regard and loyal support of my colleagues. I feel grateful for their having graced the Bench on this occasion. I part from this Court after 33 years, 20 of which were spent at the Bar as one of you. I always felt that an advocate at the Bar was put on his mettle every day in Court, and I carried that idea with me on the Bench, and always thought that a Judge was not only to be on his best behaviour but was put on his mettle to be ready for the occasion. I hope I have succeeded in keeping up the position and status that this Court enjoyed when eminent men like my valued friends Mr. Hart, Mr. Spencer, and Mr. Chetty occupied this Chair.

If I strove to win your confidence and esteem and I was successful therein, I should consider myself very fortunate. The confidence of the public and the large number of suitors was another thing. I retire now with the consolation that I have made many genuine-hearted kind friends among you. My best desire will be to see you flourish and prosper. I am very thankful for the flattering terms in which you have spoken of me and I shall always remember your kindness.

The business so far as the Full Court was concerned was adjourned for the day.

TRIBUTE FROM THE STAFF.

The members of the establishment of the Small Causes Court, also took an opportunity to wish farewell to Mr. R. M. Patel, the retiring Chief Judge.

Mr. Spencer, Registrar of the Court, said that the members of the establishment of this Court desired to wish his Honour farewell on the eve of his retirement and had asked him to be their spokesman. He was approached on this matter the previous day and though he had ample time to prepare an elaborate speech, he had not done so as he did not think that was the occasion for him. He thought that a few words coming from their heart were more fitted to the occasion than a pageful of stereotyped stilted phrases. That day's gathering was unique and he believed unprecedented in the annals of this Court, but this was an unique occasion and a precedent must be created. They all thought the present was the proper occasion for creating a precedent. His Honour was connected with these Courts for a period extending over 30 years—first as a member of the Bar and subsequently as a Judge during the tenure of office he had been for a greater part their Chief Judge and as such, the head of their establishment. His Honour had the welfare of the office at heart. They thanked him for the kindness with which he treated them and hoped to receive the same kindness from him even after he had severed his connections with the establishment. They were rejoiced to hear that his Honour was appointed President of the Tribunal of Appeals and they prayed that he may live long to grace that Bench for many years.

Mr. Patel thanked the Registrar and his staff for the kind words said of him, and the men left.

## WRECKED ON AN ISLAND.

### Experiences of the Crew of the "Catherine."

Six more members of the Company of the schooner "Catherine," which was wrecked on Crozet Islands on December 4 of last year, reached Melbourne in the steamer "Loongana" on the 10th inst. These were:—H. J. Bull, leader of the expedition; B. Robe, Chief officer; Antoine Peterson the ship's carpenter; Johann Kuran Emanuel Ties, and H. Jalmar Jensen. The master of the schooner (Captain Ree) arrived in Melbourne on February 13.

J. H. Bull was interviewed. He speaks English fluently, but with a pronounced Norwegian accent. The long dreary weeks passed on Crozet Island have left their marks on him, though they failed to affect the younger and stronger members of the crew. He said: "I am a Norwegian but I have lived in Melbourne before, and am a naturalised Victorian. I am a naturalist, and was part owner of the schooner "Catherine," which was specially fitted for whaling and sealing at Tonsberg, in Norway. Our vessel, however, struck the rocks in American Bay, Crozet Island, and sank. All hands got safely to the island, and there we built a rough shelter, and lived until a fortnight ago when the steamer "Turakina" on route from the Cape to Hobart called and took us off. Yes we were glad to get away. It was a very monotonous existence there. Still the island was full of interest, especially to me, or I am a naturalist and I had a splendid opportunity for watching and studying the abundant life on the islands. There were seals and seal elephants and birds of all sorts. We caught sixty albatrosses, and tied to their legs with wire sealed up cartridge-cases, in which were messages telling of our plight. Our adventures were numerous. I am going to write a book on them. The Turakina called because of a cable message sent by Mr. Deakin to Dr. Jameson, Premier of Capetown. I wanted to call and thank Mr. Deakin for his kindness, but I am leaving myself for London in a week. I shall catch him up there, perhaps, and I can still thank him. We were unfortunate in losing our cameras and photographic apparatus in the wreck of the schooner; otherwise, we should have had some splendid pictures of the various scenes on the islands. Mr. Kuran, who was with us, however, is able to sketch a bit. He drew a number of sketches to illustrate a lecture I gave. I was with an expedition that went to the Antarctic some years ago. We went down to 74 deg. south latitude, and made a lot of valuable observations."

Bull is staying at a hotel, but the other five men are at the Sailors' Home. An official from the Norwegian Consulate took them round Melbourne. They are big, strong-limbed men, brown with exposure, but fat and healthy-looking without a trace of privation. Indeed according to their own story, their stay on the island, though monotonous, was by no means a time of starvation. "I did not mind it much," said the mate, Rode. He is a powerful, broad-shouldered man of middle-age, with reddish beard and light-blue Norwegian eyes. "There was always plenty to eat. The worst thing was finding something to do." "That was after the first few days," said Antoine Petersen, the carpenter—a tall, slow man. "We had to look pretty sharp in the beginning, to make a house for ourselves." "What caused the wreck," said the mate, "was a gale, which started to blow, and the ship struck on some rocks. She went to pieces in a very little time, and we just had to grab what clothes we could, and a few provisions, and make for the shore in the boats. Then we just escaped being smashed on the rocks by ever so little. I thought we were going to be all drowned." "That is so," said Antoine: "and when we came to the shore. I thought we should be all frozen. There were a lot of other wrecks on the beach and rocks. Many ships must have been wrecked there. Our own schooner broke up, and the timber drifted to the shore. There we collected it all, and knocked out nails and bolts. Then we dug deep holes and stood upright for a house in them. These made corner posts, and I nailed on sides. Everything was done with an axe. The roof was made of four thicknesses of sailcloth. The sails came ashore too from the wreck. It was a comfortable enough house, if it had not been for the smoke. We had a stove right in the centre of the house, but it made a big smoke, and melted our eyes nearly out. We used to sit inside all round the stove and play cards from dinner time till midnight. We had a pack of the cards and they saved us from misery many times. Oh! there were over so many seals, but they were quite quiet. There might be fifty of them lying round in one place, and you could go and walk amongst them. We used to go within a fathom of a big fellow 20ft. long, and all he would do was to look at us. He never even moved. One day we slipped a noose round the tail of a big seal, and hauled him up the beach. We used to do these things for fun."

"I'd like to know where we'd have all been if

## BY THE WAY.

### THE ANNUAL UNIVERSITY CENSUS.

The total number of men in residence at Oxford stands at 2,863. This shows an advance of only five on last year. The population however does show a steady increase, for the number in 1905 was 2,752, and in 1904 2,734. New College ousts Christ Church from the premier position on the list. Balliol retains its place as No. 3, while the Non-Collegiate body capture the fourth place from Keble. New College has 223 members in residence, Christ Church 206, Balliol 180, Non-Collegiate 178, Keble 173. St. John's comes next with 167, followed closely by Exeter, Trinity, Magdalen, and University. Queen's men reckon up to 120, Oriel 111, and Brasenose 104.

### SOME CAMBRIDGE FIGURES.

Trinity, the greatest of all the Colleges, has more than double the number of undergraduates which are in residence at Oxford's largest College. Counting the 190 "freshers" who joined the College at the beginning of the academic year, the grand total stood then at 583. If the B. A.'s and M. A.'s be added, the number of Trinity men who "live and have their being" at Cambridge reaches the figure of 783? At a very long interval comes St. John's, with a total 323 (117 being graduates); then Caius 297, Emmanuel 274, Pembroke 256, Christ's 251, and King's 243. At the commencement of last term the total number of 'Varsity men on the Cam was 3,939, and of these 2,944 were *in statu pupillari*.

### THE YOUNGEST PRIME MINISTER.

The Hon. Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia, whose Government has emerged successfully from a General Election, is the youngest Prime Minister in the King's dominions. He is only thirty-six, and he achieved the Premiership four years ago, after having held subordinate office as Minister of Mines. He is a native of New Westminster, the original capital of British Columbia. Mr. McBride is a barrister and made an unsuccessful bid for Parliamentary honours at twenty-five. At twenty-seven he tried again, and was favoured by fortune.

### A CANON ON HIS EDITORIAL DUTIES.

Canon Blyth, in this year's issue of "Worcester Diocesan Calendar," unburdens his mind as an editor. He says that clergymen seem to think that a publication of the sort is a more or less highly remunerative undertaking; but, after seventeen years' work on the "Calendar" and forty-two in literary labours of various kinds, he finds this diocesan editing "one of the most unremunerative and, at the same time, one of the most troublesome and most discouraging spheres of literary labour to which a man could devote his attention."

### RELIGION IN OXFORD.

In the course of an interview in the *Treasury* with the Rev. W. H. Hutton, B. D., Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, Oxford, reference is made to religion at the University. In the interviewer's time there was a feeling that not a few of the lecturers and tutors deliberately aimed at the subversion of Christian belief and Mr. Hutton was asked if that feeling would be justified now? I think (he replied) the attitude of Dons who are not definitely Christian has changed in the last thirty years. There is much less direct attack on doctrines that we hold dear; but there is, as there always will be everywhere, a good deal of indifference and halfveiled contempt; in some cases there is some indirect assault, and in a few instances there is a direct assault. "But, on the whole," Mr. Hutton holds, "there is much more toleration: the number of Roman Catholics shows it as also the fact that you meet at the houses of University officials, who have no sympathy with their opinions, some of those who are engaged in active Romanist propaganda."

### THE SECOND UNIVERSITY SERMON.

What, Mr. Hutton was further asked, has been the effect of abolishing the second University sermon on Sundays? To begin with, the interest in the University sermon is not nearly so great as it was in my undergraduate days; but then, it must be remembered we used to hear Magee, and Liddon, and Dean Church. On the other hand, the evening sermons—a modern institution—at St. Mary's are crowded when there is a well-known preacher. I have never seen greater crowds than when the Bishop of London preaches. He has only to lift his finger and all Oxford flocks to him; and among all the bright signs in Oxford religion to-day I do not know a brighter than that. "Our mode of worship is simple," Mr. Hutton added, "but it is strictly regular, and the faith is held with a strong grasp by those who profess it; and the parish churches which represent the Tractarian ideal exercise a very strong influence."

### BIRD-SONGS IN FEBRUARY.

February, a writer in the *County Gentleman* points out, shows a considerable increase of vigour in the notes of the song-thrush, especially in his manner of repeating his phrases; in December he seldom repeats a phrase more than twice, while in the full tide of April he sometimes gives it ten or a dozen times over. The most characteristic song-learners of February and early March, however, are the chaffinch and the yellow-hammer. It takes both of them a long time before they can reel out their song, clear and complete to the final notes. This incomplete February song of the yellow-hammer's is very much like the natural notes of his close relative the cirl bunting, but is noticeably clearer and more silvery in tone.

### KHARTOUM OF TO-DAY.

Mr. John Ward, the well-known Egyptologist, in an article in the "Windsor," advises those who desire to see what British rule has done for the Soudan to take a trip to Khartoum in the month of December, and spend six weeks in the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan. He will travel—over tracts formerly trod only by camel caravans—by one of the best-appointed railways in the world. If he be so disposed, he can have dining and sleeping-car accommodation for the greater part of the two thousand miles between the Mediterranean, Khartoum, and beyond. "You meet civility everywhere, and the cost is moderate. In Khartoum, the happy faces of the dusky natives of both sexes, beaming with intelligence and good nature, prove that they know when they are well treated and protected, with none to make them afraid, their families their own to love and rear among plenty, with work and good pay for all who need employment."

### YOUTHFUL ROYAL COUPLES.

If, as is commonly rumoured in Berlin, Prince Augustus William of Prussia, the Kaiser's fourth son, is to lead his cousin Princess Alexandra of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg to the altar in May next, they will rank high among the most youthful of Royal couples, for the bridegroom will be but twenty and his bride seventeen. The King of the Belgians and his bride were eighteen and seventeen respectively when they stood before the altar in 1853, and their two daughters were wives before they had reached their eighteenth year. The late Empress of Austria was mated at sixteen to the present Emperor, who was twenty-four; and the ages of King Humbert and Queen Margherita were the same when they were made one in 1868. At twenty-two the King of Greece married his sixteen-year-old Queen; our own King and Queen were twenty-one and eighteen respectively on their wedding-day; Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were both twenty.

### EGYPTIAN NATIONALIST DEMANDS.

A list of Nationalist demands, followed by numerous signatures of individuals who claim to represent the Egyptian people has been recently published in the Arabic Press, apparently with the object of enlisting the support of the General Assembly, which meets on the 28 instant. The following is a summary of the proposals.

1. The release of the Denshawi prisoners.
2. The creation of an Egyptian Parliament.
3. The reservation for Egyptians of all important administrative appointments.
4. The refusal of further concessions to foreign capitalists.
5. The abolition of all restrictions on the pilgrimage to Mecca and of the monopoly of pilgrim traffic, as far as Egyptian pilgrims are concerned granted to the Khedivial Mail Steamship Company.
6. The reform of the Courts and Code dealing with the personal *status* of Mahomedans.
7. The creation of a native Municipality, for the native quarters of Cairo.
8. All instruction in the Government schools to be carried on through the medium of Arabic.
9. The formation of Chambers of Commerce—"as is the rule in all European countries" (*sic*)—to fix the price of necessaries.
10. The substitution of the Egyptian 100 piastre piece for the English sovereign.

**Floriline**—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being compounded in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road London (England).

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

### A TEAPOT IN DISGUISE.

A modern instance of a Cinderella who became a princess is the new invention in teapots. Long has the homely brown teapot been recognized as being undoubtedly the best tea-maker. But when our friends drop in to afternoon tea the homely brown pot has been put aside to make way for the smarter silver, one in order that the latter may match the rest of the appointments of our teatable. This is no longer necessary, for the newest thing in teapots is the old brown ware, beautified by a handsome perforated silver casement fitted tight on to the pot by tiny screws. The effect is charming, the brown ware showing through the silver pattern giving a very artistic appearance. Silver-plated lamps for the dinner-table lined with coloured glass and a beaded fringe to correspond are one of the newest ideas, and are most attractive. The old fashion of silk lamps shades is back again, and some charming effects in pink and yellow are the result. Tall bronze hall-lamps with pale green and pick shades are very effective.

### WHITE MODELS FOR 1907.

There is no doubt at any rate in predicting that white will again be the reigning favourite for spring and summer wear, and Messrs. John Barker and Co. have a very charming selection of white unmade robes of exceptionally good style and good value. Indeed their great annual white sale, which starts on the 20th inst and continues for eight days, comes just at an opportune moment, when thousands will take advantage of all the dainty and beautiful white garments in all departments that are being offered at such special prices.

### MUSLIN ROBES.

Amongst the pretty muslin robes are three that are particularly attractive. One in fine muslin, richly embroidered in the fashionable tambour and incrustations of raised flowers in imitation point. This is a truly delightfully designed gown and the sale price is 59s. 6d. Another, also in fine muslin, is tastefully embroidered and ornamented with rich guipure motifs and is a very distingue robe. This is only 39s. 6d. and a very pretty robe with the new-gauged flounce trimmed with insertions of Valenciennes and broderie Anglaise is 18s. 9d. The dainty spotted muslin and cambric morning gowns may be had in every style some trimmed lace and others embroidery, from 9s. 11d. to 5 guineas.

## THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 26th March, gives the following details:—

### UNITED PROVINCES.

Light rain fell throughout the province accompanied by hail in places which caused some damage to standing crops. The damage done was most serious in parts of the Bareilly district; injury to some extent is also reported in places owing to cloudy weather and rain, and generally clear weather is needed. Harvesting continues; sowing of extra crops and sugarcane is in progress; and opium is being collected. Markets are well supplied but fodder is still scarce in Sitapur and Rai Bareli. Prices continue to fall.

The weekly report on the scarcity is as follows:—Relief operations are coming to a close in Gorakhpur. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Supplies and fodder are sufficient and prices are stationary. Numbers on relief are:—on works 3; in poor houses 133; total 136.

### PUNJAB.

Good to light rain has fallen in all districts except Ferozepore and Amritsar. The prices of food grains are slightly rising in Sialkot, are falling in Jullundur, Pherozepore, Shahpur, Rawalpindi and Lyallpur and remain unchanged elsewhere. Harvesting of rapeseed crop is in progress in Rohtak, Gurgaon and Amritsar. The barley crop is being reaped in Gurgaon. Sowings of extra spring crops continue. Ploughings for and sowings of autumn crops are going on in some districts. The condition and prospects of standing crops are generally good. The outturn of rapeseed in parts of Amritsar has decreased owing to rain. The poppy crop is average in Lahore. Crops have been slightly damaged by hail in parts of Gurgoan and Mianwali; locusts are damaging crops in Lyallpur and parts of Shahpur and have laid eggs in Mianwali; destructive measures are being taken. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient. There are no complaints regarding the water supply.

### NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Rain averaging from 11 cents in Peshawar to 41 cents in Bannu fell all over the province and was benefical to crops. The standing crops are in excellent condition. Warm weather is much needed everywhere. The gram crop has been slightly damaged by the recent cold in Bannu and the destruction of locusts continues in the Bannu and Dekhan districts. In the former district some 226 maunds of eggs have been destroyed. The pressing of sugarcane is still in progress. The sowings of the extra spring crops continue. Water supply is ample and fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle is generally good. Prices:—wheat 16 to 20½; gram 18⅞ to 28; maize 22½ to 31½ and bajra 21¼ to 24 seers per rupee.

### CENTRAL INDIA.

No rain. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress. The standing crops and probable outturn are fair in Bhopal and good in all other agencies. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good except in parts of Indore and Bhopawar. Prices are falling in Bundelkhand and in parts of Malwa and are stationary elsewhere. Opium has been damaged by hail in Gwalior and in parts of Malwa; collection continues.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Rain was received in eight districts amounting to 1 1/2 inches in Bilaspur and nearly an inch in Mandla. Light showers fell in the other districts accompanied in Balaghat by hail. The harvesting of spring crops is almost completed in Nimar, Akola and Buldana and is in progress elsewhere. The standing crops have been slightly damaged by hail in the Balbar tehsil of the Balaghat district and by rain and cloudy weather in Raipur. Rust is reported from Saugor, Jubbulpore and Mandla. Sugarcane pressing and planting are nearing completion in Betual and Bhandara and continue in the Brahmapuri tehsil of the Chanda district. Preparation of land for the sowing of the autumn crops is in progress in Seoni, Chhindwara, Wardha, Nagpur, Chhattisgarh and Berar. Prospects are generally good. Fodder and water are adequate. The cost of rice rose by 2 seers in Bilaspur; elsewhere prices are fairly steady with a tendency to fall but are equal to or exceed the scarcity level in Balaghat, Wardha, Chanda, Bilaspur and Amraoti.

Native States:—Udaipur received 2¼ inches of rain and Kawardha 1 inch accompanied by hail. The falls in Raigarh, Chhaikhadan, Sakti, Sarangarh and Kankar ranged from 75 to 6 cents. Harvesting of spring crops and threshing and winnowing are in full swing. Udaipur expects a full outturn of wheat, tobacco and barley. Fodder and water are sufficient. Wheat became cheaper by 2 seers in Kawardha and Rajnandgaon.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

The number on relief during the week was 33,051 a decrease of 14,287.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague Attacks. | Plague Deaths. | Deaths from all causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade .... | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri ..... | 16 | 17 | 37 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao Pannewady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada .. | 26 | 19 | 31 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ..... | 9 | 5 | 10 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, Red Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ..... | 26 | 24 | 45 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion..... | 6 | 6 | 16 |
| G Mahim and Worli ..... | 4 | 2 | 11 |
| Water Division..... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown .. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals ..... | 0 | 9 | 19 |
| Total..... | 93 | 86 | 179* |
| Total plague deaths to date.. | 127,500 | | |
| Same date last year..... | 129 | 138 | 321 |

* Out of these 1 imported case in Khandesh.

## BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

### MORE THACKERAY RELICS.

Collectors of Thackerayana will be interested in a small discovery which has been made by Mr. W. Roberts, the well-known bibliographer. This relates to the authorship of the two booklets "King Glumpus" and "The Exquisites," which were published anonymously in 1837 and 1839, with illustrations by Thackeray. It has hitherto been assumed, without any particular evidence, that Thackeray also wrote the text, and on this ground "King Glumpus" has been thought worthy of a reprint. Neither booklet, however, has been included in any collected edition of Thackeray's work. Internal evidence leaves the reader more than doubtful whether Thackeray at the very time when he was proving that his apprenticeship to literature had been served by the publication of the "Yellowplush Papers" could write such poor stuff as is contained in these two "interludes." Mr. Roberts now brings forward some evidence which appears to be conclusive. Mrs. Ellicott, the widow of the late Bishop of Gloucester, tells him that it was well known in her family, which was connected with that of Thackeray, that both "King Glumpus" and "The Exquisites" were written by John Barrow, a well-known traveller and antiquary, who was employed in the Admiralty, where, with his father, Sir John Barrow, he took a considerable share in organising the search for Franklin. Mrs. Ellicott's Father was Admiral Becher, of the Hydrographical Office, who knew Barrow well, and the authorship of these trifles was never a secret to him. Apparently Thackeray's share in the work was confined to illustrating the booklets. We know that before he found his real vocation he was desirous of an artistic career. In 1836 he applied to Dickens for the task of illustrating "Pickwick," in succession to the ill-fated Seymour, and his first publication was the series of burlesque drawings "Flore et Zephyr," which came out in the same year. It is therefore not necessary to conclude that he wrote everything which is published with his illustrations to it. It is a curious coincidence that Barow died just about the time at which copies of "King Glumpus" and "The Exquisites" were discovered after sixty years of seclusion, and was therefore unable to set the world right about their authorship, which was definitely attributed to Thackeray in Mr. Spencer's reprint of the former work. There is, however, no reason to doubt the accuracy of Mr. Roberts's attribution of it to Barrow. He has not been able to examine the presentation copy of "King Glumpus," with an inscription in the author's autograph, which was sold in a London auction-room last August for £101. Thackeray's handwriting was very characteristic and quite unmistakable and a glance at this copy would probably confirm Mr. Roberts's evidence. Thackeray's literary reputation is above injury, but it is as well that it should be freed from these trifling interludes, which are well enough as the private amusement of Barrow's friends, but would form a distinct blot on the achievement of the author of "Vanity Fair."

### LITERATURE AND THE BOARD OF TRADE.

In this age of cheap and mostly desirable reprints, considerable interest attaches to the question asked in the House of Commons by Mr. Beckett. That guardian of the interests of literature inquired of the President of the Board of trade, who apparently has to take literature, in its commercial aspects, under his wing, whether his attention had been called to "the fact that early and defective editions of Ruskin's books, discarded by Ruskin himself, were now being reprinted by several firms of London publishers and offered for sale . . . and whether, as the reprinting of misleading and obsolete editions of important ethical and scientific works such as those of Ruskin and Darwin was becoming so prevalent, he would introduce a bill amending the law of copyright with a view to check this evil." Mr. Lloyd-George gave a promise, in reply that when copywright legislation was next undertaken "the evil referred to should not be overlooked." We cannot think that the question is quite so simple as this answer would make it appear. In the first place, it is by no means accurate to speak of the Ruskin reprints to whichreference is made as "misleading and obsolete." A book like "Modern Painters" or the "Seven Lamps of Architecture" is far from being on the same footing as a text-book of electricity, let us say, which is nowadays entirely useless when it is out of copyright, *i.e.* after forty-two years from the date of publication. All that can be meant by calling a non-copyright reprint of the former "obsolete" is that it does not contain the author's latest amendations, which in the cases mentioned amount to little or nothing. As a contribution to criticism it might perhaps be said that the whole of "Modern Painters" is obsolete, in the sense that all its important novelties have nowadays either become commonplace or been rejected by critics in general. But as a contribution to our literature it will never be obsolete, and the early editions, from which these reprints are taken, are just as good as the latest; indeed their market value is considerably higher. This applies to the greater number of those works of literature or imagination which publishers are eager to reprint as soon as they go out of copyright, and if the owners of the author's copyright in his latest editions will not give the world a cheap reprint it is certainly to the general advantage that more enterprising publishers should be allowed to step in.

### THE COPYWRIGHT ACTS.

It is easy to see that the whole spirit of the Copywright Acts, which are designed as a compromise between the interests of the author in making a living and those of the reading world in having cheap access to his work, might be vitiated if future legislation were to enact that a classic work might only be reprinted from the latest editions. It would be easy to keep the copyright alive for ever by introducing a few unimportant amendations whenever it was on the vergo of lapsing, and so starting a new term of forty-two years. If the Legislature thought that a perpetual copywright were desirable it would enact it, but until it does so it seems to us that the idea underlying Mr. Beckett's question is an indefensible attempt to introduce that principle by a side wind. If the good of the reading public were alone considered it would be preferable to declare that whenever the first edition of a book went out of copyright the latest edition, with all its emendations and improvements, should be available to the reprinter. As the law stands at present it seems to us that substantial justice is done. The author of a book which has really become obsolete by lapse of time without considerable alterations, as is the case with encyclopædias and scientific text-books in general, is able to receive a fair return, payable to his heirs, for the labour which he expends on revised editions, while the public is not debarred from cheap access to works of pure literature at the date fixed by Parliament. Of course there will always be some inevitable awkwardness; for instance when the copyright of Mr. Meredith's novels lapses—may it be long first—the purchaser will have perhaps to choose between a cheap reprint of his original editions and the "authorised" version containing the extensive revisions which he made in later years. But the owner of the copyright can always hold his own, if he chooses to do so, by issuing editions as cheap as those of his rivals and more up to date. We trust that the Government will give careful consideration to this matter before deciding it in the sense of Mr. Beckett's question—as there is no reason to doubt that they will.

### THE BRONTE SOCIETY.

In issuing their thirteenth annual report the Council of the Bronte Society comment upon the "alleged" portrait of Charlotte Bronte, purchased by the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, and stated to have been painted by Heger, the principal of the Brussels School where the Bronte girls were educated. "All the evidence" says the report, "is against its genuineness, and it is hoped that the authorities will see that the portrait is withdrawn from the Gallery" The Society, which now numbers about 350 members, intend to issue a revised catalogue of the contents of the Museum at Haworth. During the past year three water-colour drawings by Charlotte Bronte, and four similar works by her brother, Patrick Branwell, have been purchased as additions to the Museum.

### ADDITIONS TO "BOHN"

Among the additions which have recently been made to the amiliar Bohn's "Standard Library" is Lane's "Arabian Nights." It seems rather surprising that the "Arabian Nights" has not been issued in the Bohn series before. The "Standard Library" has for many years included the clever eighteenth-century imitation of the tales which was so long thought of real Oriental authorship. Morell's "Tales of the Genii" (Lane's translation, which appeared in 1838, was, of course, the first which reached a modern standard of scholarship—Galland's historic French version, from which our earlier ones were made, does little more than give the general sense of the original—and in spite of Payne's fine translation of 1881, and Burton's more famous one, based so largely on Payne's, of a few years later, it still remains unsuperseded as far as it goes—for the two great later versions are the only complete ones in English, "Galland for the nursery, Lane for the library, Payne, for the study, and Burton for the gutter," a critic has said—not, perhaps, with equal justice to the four translators.

Since the outbreak of plague in Sydney, in 1900, the total number of cases that have occurred in the States has been 566. No fewer than 192 patients died in the metropolitan area. The largest number of cases occurred in the first year, 303 being reported, and 103 of these patients succumbed to the disease. In the following year there were 21 cases, but only one death; in 1902, 138 cases, and 38 deaths; in 1903, two cases, but no death; in 1904, 10 cases, and six deaths; in 1905, 18 cases, and five deaths; in 1906, 20 cases, and eight deaths; and this year to date, 29 cases, and eight deaths. In addition, 15 cases and four deaths occurred at Newcastle, 25 cases and 15 deaths on the Northern Rivers, and four cases, all the patients dying, at Kempsey. In each year March and April have provided the greatest number of cases.


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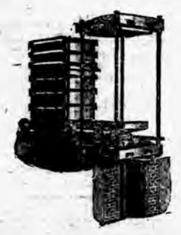

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is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Our highest grade English-made

*Coventry Cycles,*

warranted five to ten years, despatched direct from the factory to anyone on approval at less than lowest manufacturers' prices.

LATEST MODELS **£3.10 to £9**

Coaster Hubs, best makes of Tyres, Crabbs Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, variable gears and all latest improvements

PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.

*Active Agents* wanted in each district. Large profits easily made.

Write at once, using sufficient postage, for free new catalogues and our special offer on sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 393, LIVERPOOL.

**For Street Lighting. Useful for Municipalities.**

STREET LAMP.

**THE WASHINGTON COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCET LIGHT**

IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY.

**Specially Suitable for**

RAILWAY STATIONS, RAILWAY WORKSHOPS, RAILWAY PLATFORMS, CROSSINGS, SHUNTING YARDS, Etc., MILL COMPOUNDS, STREETS, PARKS, CHURCHES, PALACES, MESSES, OFFICES, SHOPS, FACTORIES, Etc.

**ADVANTAGES.**

ONE charge of oil lasts for one month.

Enormous Saving in the Consumption of Kerosine Oil. Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Each Burner consumes 3 ozs. of Oil, which costs 2 pies per hour per Burner. Especially adapted for up-country use where gas is not available.

Storm and rain proof lamps from 500 to 1,500 candle power.

The lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

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*For further particulars apply to*

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*APOLLO STREET,*
BOMBAY.

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(THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.)

COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for **Coughs, Colds, Consumption Bronchitis** and **Asthma.**
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in **Diarrhœa,** and is the only specific in **Cholera** and **Dysentery.**
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of **Epilepsy Hysteria, Palpitation** and **Spasms.**
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in **Neuralgia, Rheumatism Gout, Cancer, Toothache Meningitis, &c**

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**Sold in bottles. Prices in England 1/1½, 2/9, and 4/8 each.**

*(Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.)*

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HORBICK!
MOTOR CARS
HILL SAWYER & CO.,
DE T. K.
*Medows Street,*
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Any make of British or Continental Cars supplied at special prices.

1907 MODEL 12 H. P. 2 Cylinder Phaeton, Rs. 5,500.

A pure, pasteurised Milk Food.
Possesses high nutritive value.

**HORLICK'S MALTED MILK**

Supplies nourishment in sufficient quantity, and in proper and available form.

MALTED MILK soothes, strengthens, and increases vitality. It is an ideal diet for dyspeptics; a splendid food in typhoid and other fevers; and a full sustenance for sufferers from wasting complaints.

ABSOLUTELY UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No chemical preservatives, no adulterants, and no unaltered starch.

Sold in two sizes by all Agents in India, Burmah, and Ceylon; and
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Try PEEK-FREAN'S
"TREASURE"
Rich Shortbread Rings
Fruit Jelly Centres.
Assorted Apricot, Cherry and Greengage Flavors.
PEEK, FREAN & CO., LTD., LONDON, ENG.

# NOTICE TO SMOKERS.

## New Year, New Life, New Business.

To comply with the requirements of our Numerous Local and Mofussil Constituents, we have introduced in our line of famous Egyptian Cigarettes also Dutch, Continental, and Manila Cigars of the Best Manufacture.

The First Consignments just to hand.

**DUTCH HAVANAS.**

Packed in cedar wood boxes and artistically painted the outside (Airtight).

| | | | Rs. | as. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| La Lista, Regalia Elegante | in boxes of | 50 | 2 | 12 | Per box. |
| Cheery Brandy, Flor Fina | " | 50 | 3 | 0 | " |
| Barons, Royales | " | 50 | 3 | 8 | " |
| La Fortuna Diplomaticos | " | 50 | 4 | 0 | " |
| La Bolsa, El Aquila, Imperiales | " | 50 | 5 | 0 | " |
| Mi Bella, Royales | " | 50 | 5 | 8 | " |
| La Flor de Modana | " | 50 | 6 | 0 | " |
| La Bolsa, Superiores | " | 25 | 4 | 8 | " |
| El Sol, Imperial with straw foils | " | 25 | 5 | 0 | " |
| La Sencbia, Spotted | " | 100 | 6 | 0 | " |
| La Real, in glass jar | " | 50 | 6 | 0 | " |
| Victoria | " | 50 | 5 | 0 | " |
| Flor de Alvarez | " | 50 | 4 | 0 | " |

**CONTINENTAL HAVANAS.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dona Anna, Flor Fina, Imperiales | in boxes of | 50 | 12 | 0 | per box. |
| Vera, Flor Fina, Reina Victoria, with Gold Foils | " | 25 | 6 | 8 | " |
| Flor de Alma, Flor Fina Reina Victoria, Fina Silver Foils | " | 25 | 4 | 0 | " |
| Bouquets, Cigares du Luxe | " | 25 | 8 | 0 | " |
| Rothschilde, Hemi Soit Qui Mal Y. Pe | " | 50 | 10 | 0 | " |
| American Eagle, Rothschilds | " | 26 | 3 | 0 | " |
| American Eagle Regalia del Principe | " | 100 | 7 | 8 | " |
| Barfootos, U. D. | " | 50 | 3 | 8 | " |
| Greetings, Sempre Viva | " | 50 | 3 | 0 | " |

**MANILA PERLA DEL ORIENT.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| La Perlas | in boxes of | 25 | 3 | 0 | per box. |
| Reina Victoria, Non Plus Ultra | " | 50 | 6 | 0 | " |
| High Life in the East | " | 50 | 4 | 0 | " |
| Regalia del Orient | " | 50 | 5 | 0 | " |
| Londres | " | 100 | 6 | 8 | " |
| Gonzalo Deliciosos | " | 100 | 7 | 0 | " |

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Branches:—CALCUTTA, RANGOON AND LONDON.

**THEODORO VAFIADIS & Co.,**

General Tobacconists.

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# DITMAR'S LAMPS

are noted for their splendid illuminating power; they are reliable beautifully designed, and handy.

**DITMAR'S LAMPS**

**Give perfect satisfaction.**

All lamps sold by us are our own Manufacture, and especially constructed for use in India.

**WIND & PUNKAH PROOF LAMPS.**

Lamp Warehouse,

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The Government of India and the U. S. Government use them; the Chicago Board of Education uses 120; the Pennsylvania Railway Co. uses 400; the Leading Bankers and Insurance Companies use them; Prosperous Merchants use them: they are used everywhere because they—

Stand the Strain of Steady, Hard Work, with the Least Wear on Machine and Operator

Do Better work and in Greater Variety than any other Typewriter in existence

*CATALOGUES FREE.*

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**CROMPTON FAN.**

ECONOMICAL.

Good Appearance.

LONG LIFE.

MODERATE. PRICE.

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**BENGER'S FOOD**

**A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.**

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

*Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.*

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THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guest, only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

**NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.**

F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor*

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**Arms and Ammunition Merchants,**

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## LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

*The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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*Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.*

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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*Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.*

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

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*Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.*

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

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# ENGLISH LEVERS

FOR LADIES' & GENTLEMEN.

Lady's Watch. view of Movement

FAITHFUL RECORDERS OF TIME.

We guarantee the monthly variations of these watches not to exceed 30 seconds. In cold black and white this claim does not at first appear striking, but consider a moment what it means to have a watch in your pocket which you can rest assured will not vary ½ a minute in 30 days.

WE GUARANTEE ACCURACY.

OPEN FACE & HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.

PLAIN ENGRAVED OR ENGINE-TURNED.

**DESCRIPTION OF MOVEMENT**

Highest grade ¾ plate fully Jewelled English Lever movement, constructed of the finest materials, dead beat scientifically adjusted escapement. Breguet patent arrangement of hair Spring preventing displacement by blow or fall, chronometer balance compensating atmospherio changes. Pinions and pivots best fire hardened Steel, highly polished and finished. Indestructible keyless attachment and exact fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

These Watches throughout are compactly built on the most approved and symmetrical lines; this will be obvious from a glance at the illustrations of movement, yet at the same time nothing which could add to its strength has been sacrificed.

**PRICES.**

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| LADIES—Open face, Silver | | Rs. | 95 |
| " " " Gold | | " | 260 |
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| GENTS.—Open face, Silver | | Rs. | 95 |
| " Gold | | " | 350 |
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*These Watches embody everything which horological Science can suggest to ensure the correct measurement of time.*

Gents' Watch. View of Movement.

**MARCKS & Co., Ld.,** The Watchmakers of Western India, BOMBAY & POONA.

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# WINCARNIS

A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.

**Over 8,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.**

**WINCARNIS** has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.

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FRUIT JULIEN
For Constipation and Biliousness
A nice bonbon of compressed fruits for ladies and children, to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. Fruit Julien cures offensive breath and sick-headache.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

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**For INFANTS & INVALIDS.**

A Purely Vegetable Extract

**UNTOUCHED BY HAND,**

Prepared as directed forms a perfect, sustaining, invigorating diet from early infancy to extreme old age.

*Of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.*

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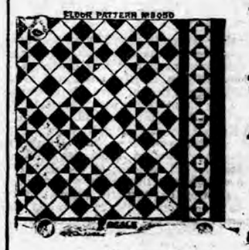


Were first used over fifty years ago, and at the present time are obtainable.

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# VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting disharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

# VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE VETARZO PROPRIETORS, Thomson & Co., 6, Bread Street, Cheapside, London, W.C., or of Agents for above Medicines. Price 10 Manas Post Free.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of TREACHER & Co.'s Special Nerve Food and Blood Medicine. Every bottle of these medicines bears the Trade Mark of TREACHER & Co., LTD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

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GOLD & Co. BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND. Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark. Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Builders' Furnishers.

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TRADE REQUISITES.

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass Ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well-known English Manufacturers, Sulphuric other acids, also Carbonic Acid Gas.

REFINED

**SACCHARIN**

sweeter than SUGAR.

And every article connected with Aerated waters factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate prices from

**OURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.,**

General Merchants and Commission Agents

No. 104, Bhoosari Mooolla, BOMBAY.

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# O'Brien's British Cycles

are the best that money can buy—Buvards, Triumphs, Coventry Challenges, Humbers, Progress, Premiers, Centaurs, Swifts and Singers, and these I supply at pounds below Makers' prices. High Grade Coventry made Cycle for £4 10s. for £6 15s., payable half down with order, balance on delivery at your nearest port. Machines sent on approval. Write for free Illustrated Catalogue.

ED. O'BRIEN, Ltd., The World's Largest Cycle Dealers (Dept. 12) Coventry England

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Published for the Proprietors "The Bombay Gazette," Steam at Nos. 113 to 122, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and published Mr. N. D'Mello, at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Bruce Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 2, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, LONDON, E.C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 2, Crane Court, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. Cook, Son & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.

SUPPLEMENT.

# THE Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1907.

# TELEGRAMS

## BOGUS PROVIDENT FUND.

### Prosecution of the Managers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 26.

The three cases pending against Bose and Mitter, Manager and Proprietor, Calcutta Provident Institution and their brother-in-law, B. C. Sen, again came on for hearing on the 18th instant, in the Joint Magistrate's Court at Rajahmundry.

Mr. C. Sankara Nair, instructed by Mr. M. Papa Rao Naidu, Inspector of Police, appeared for the Crown. The accused Mitter and Sen were defended by Mr. E. P. Ghose, Barister-at-Law and Mr. M. N. Mukerjee, High Court Vakil, both of the Calcutta Bar.

In the case against Bose two more witnesses were examined for the defence. As three others were absent. The case was adjourned to 8th April.

R. P. Mitter, against whom a charge was framed under Sections 406, 417, and 420, I. P. C. made a statement at last, being to the effect that he did not know Bose at all. He had no connection whatever with the Calcutta Provident Institution. At this hearing he put in a written statement admitting he was the Proprietor of the Calcutta Provident Institution. To the best of his knowledge it was being properly carried on. If any liability attaching him as proprietor he was prepared to discharge it. He was not guilty of any criminal intent as his work as contractor left him no time to look after the business of the Institution which was managed by Bose.

In the case against Sen, who denied being the brother-in-law of Mitter, twenty witnesses were examined for the prosecution including the Head Chowkidar of Damarka village, in the Nadia District, Bengal, who is acquainted with Sen's family He proved the marriage of Mitter with the sister of Sen. The latter admitted the fact at this stage.

Among other witnesses who proved Sen as really supervising the work of the Calcutta Provident Institution was Mr. Gopal Krishna Pantulu, B. A., First Grade Pleader, Berhampore; who deposed to having gone to Calcutta and examined the books of the Institution in Octoher 1904. He returned with the opinion that the Institution was not honest, the balance shown being only Rs. 20,000; whereas it should have been Rs. 80,000. It was also said that the cash book was not then in the office.

The cases stand adjourned to the 8th April.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 26.

Capt. Dennistoun of the G. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major General Sir J. Wolfe Murray, Commanding the Secunderabad Division.

Lieut. Cole of the 13th Rajputs is appointed Assistant Inspecting Officer of the Rajputana Imperial Service Infantry.

Lieut. Venning of 31st Punjabis is appointed to the Burma Military Police as an Assistant Commandant.

Colonel Fitzgerald, Assistant Adjutant General of the Poona Division is transferred to the Lahore Division *vice* Colonel Stanton posted to the Poona Division.

The following appointments are made in the Intelligence Branch of the Division of the Chief of the Staff:—

Major Climo and Capt Campbell, Staff Captains to be Deputy Assistants Quarter-Master-General.

Capt. Hay of the 129th Baluchis and Lieut. Trotter of the 56th Rifles are appointed Staff Captains

Col Dickie, R. E., is appointed Officiating Chief Engineer, Northern Command *vice* Colonel Ellis proceeding on leave.

Lieut.-Col. Dundee, R.E., is appointed Officiating, Commandant, R. E., Peshawar Division.

Lieut.-Col. Gale is appointed Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Peshawar Division.

Major Picton, Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer at Derajat.

## ARBUTHNOT'S INSOLVENCY

### Accountant's Evidence Concluded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 26

At the adjourned hearing in the matter of Arbuthnot's Insolvency yesterday, Mr J. H. Lewis, Chartered Accountant, said replying to Mr. Chamier that assuming that at the end of 1895 there were known losses to the extent of 181 lakhs a sum of Rs. 8,55,140 was shown to the credit of the Partners. The credit at the end of 1895 should be written off. The balance of 172 lakhs odd should be shown as a debit balance in the profit and loss account. I had never known a firm carrying on business with 172 lakhs of rupees to the debit balance of the profit and loss account.

Examined by Mr. V. Krishnasawmi Aiyer, witness said that if there is known to be a loss, that ought to be charged against profit and loss before there is a division of profits. Witnes had not prepared a separate schedule showing speculations of Arbuthnot and Company jointly and of Sir George Arbuthnot separately. When I referred to the unusual methods adopted by the insolvent firm in the report I meant among others the instance of the treatment of the Chitavalsa profits, also the special loan accounts of promissory notes being kept first in the firm's ledgers, and subsequently transferred to subsidiary ledgers. I had also in view the non-writing off of bad balances to profit and loss aceount and the division of profits when there were no profits to divide. I did not ask Sir George Arbuthnot why some of the losses were written off and some not. Witness then explained at length the system of overlapping profits; how profits had been anticipated and carried to private ledger, when they were earned during the succeeding year and divided amongst the partners. That was not a proper mode of book-keeping, to have taken profits into a private ledger from a public ledger in anticipation. But figures ought not be understood as showing they divided profits when there had been no profits to divide. What they have been doing was they anticipated profits in one year, they divided them up next year when as anticipated they had been earned; then they anticipated again for the next year and went on always leading debit on profit and loss account. They were not satisfied in dividing profits without making good the debts. No division of profits should have been made when there was a debit balance standing on the profit and loss account. The debit balance should have been first wiped out. The last division was in 1895 out of Reserve Fund. There was no division on account of profits since 1896. Number of items have been omitted in the schedule as bad balances and as worthless. Witness was informed by Peebles that they had been so omittted under legal advice to take more money than actually earned, as available for profits. It was an unworthy device.

The examination of the Accounsant having been finished, further hearing was adjourned till to-day.

His Lordship proposed going on with the case from day to day.

The Court assembled at 11 a.m. to-day when further hearing of the application was continued. Mr. John Adam with Mr. Nugent Grant instructed by Messrs. Short and Bewes on behalf of the Trustee in the bankruptcy in England to make the proceedings of this Court in aid of auxiliary to the proceedings in England. Mr. Napier contended. As soon as Mr. P. Macfadyen died his interest in the property of the firm passed to his representative, now the Administrator-General, Sir Subramania Iyer. His interest subject to all payment of debit of partnership whatever of it may remain after the discharge of liabilities of the partnership may be treated as having passed to his administrator.

Subsequently Sir Subramania Iyer remarked he was not sure there were any prior proceedings at all in England. As far as he could see the order of this Court was made between 11 and 12 o'clock on 22nd October. Assuming the insolvency patition was filed in England the very same day at 10 o'clock when the Court sat then, that would be subsequently to the order passed by this Court. His Lordship took it that in regard to proceedings of this discription that which was prior in point of time prevailed. Mr. Read said that the best course for him to take in this case was to be *Amicus Curiæ*.

Sir Subramaniya Iyer.—I take it generally that you oppose this application and that part of para 5 which requires you to hand over all the money. (Laughter.)

Mr. Read said if it would be in the least prejudicial to him it must be prejudical to the creditors. He foresaw a great deal of expensive litigation and delay unless some amicable arrangement was come to.

Mr. Chamier on behalf of the large number of creditors opposed the application entirely.

Mr. Osborne on behalf of other creditors did likewise.

Mr. Krishnasawamy Iyer addressed the Court at considerable length and argued that section 118 of the Insolvent Act was misread for the purpose of the application.

The case is proceeding.

## BANGALORE MARCH HANDICAP RACES.

### First Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MARCH 26.

The first day's events in connection with these races were run this afternoon. The attendance was good in spite of the weather being threatening.

The card was a good one and provided five fair races. Most of them were well contested. One Bookmaker in the first enclosure did fair business. All the races were Rs. 200, of which Rs. 50 go to second horse.

Mr. Murray Aynsley judged the racing; Mr. Simpson started, while Colonel Brereton took the times.

HORSE CHASE.

Two miles Steeple Chase Course.

Mr Trelawny's Creina, 9st 5lbs .....Hoyt 1
Mr P Hanayington's Advance 12st.....Owner 2
Mr Benjamin's Jacinth, 11st 7lbs...Goolam Mahomed 3

Betting:—5 to 4 on Creina, evens on Advance, 2 to 1 against Jacinth.

The Race.—Jacinth led for a mile and stopped. The other two kept well together and made a fine race of it, Creina winning by 1/2 length. Time—4min. 12 3/5 secs.

FARM PLATE.—Half mile.

Col J P Grant's Philestine, 9st ..... Gooloo 1
Mr Ahmed Sail's Philcourage 9st..... Meah Jan 2
Mr Abdul Sattar's Leadon 8st 2lbs ... Abbass Sheriff 3

Betting:—2 to 1 on Philcourage, Evens Philistine, 6 to 1 against Leadon.

The Race:—After a considerable delay in the start Leadon was lett behind. Philistine going away at a great pace, and leading all the way won by 2 1/2 lengths. Time--54secs.

TRIAL PLATE.—1 1/2 mile.

Mr G M Skipp's Fortunatus 11st 5lbs..... Thompson 1
Capt A K Heyland's Sharavogne 10st 4lbs ... Owner 2
Mr W T Walker's Wakeful II 10et 4lbs.....Owner 3

Also ran:—Mr. A. Sattar's Fisherman 9st; Abbass Sheriff; Major C. Hayes' K. C. S. I., 8st 12lbs, Hoyt; Mr. C. E. Tayleur's Marechol Neil, 7st 12lbs, Meah Jan; Mr. E. J. Bridge's Lady, 7st 7lbs, Krishna; Mr. M. K. Hodgson's Seamew, 9st 12lbs, Owner.

Betting:—1 1/2 to 1 against Fortunatus; 3 to 1 Sharavogne and Fisherman; 4 to 1 Wakeful, K. C. S. I., Marechul Neil and Seamew; 6 to 1 Lady.

The Race.—A good start, Sharavogne and Fisherman making the running with the rest close behind up to the distance, when Fortunatus and Wakeful came through and made a grand race home, Fortunatus winning by 2 1/2 lengths from Sharavogne, Wakeful 3 lengths behind Sharavogne. Time.—56 2/5 secs.

STEWARDS' PURCHASE—6 furlongs.

Mr O M D Bell's Bell Dhu, 9st 12lbs .....Firth 1
Mr Ahmed Sail's Solent, 7st .....Krishna 2
Mr P Hannyington's King's Mirror, 7st 12lbs...Meah Jan 3

Also ran.—Mr H Wishart's Warstripe 10st, Mundison.

Betting:—Evens Bell Dhu; 5 to 4 against Warstripe; 3 to 1 King's Mirror; 6 to 1 Solent.

The Race.—Bell Dhu led all the way, winning by 1/2 length from Solent, who rushed into second place at the last moment. Time—1 min. 20⅘ secs.

DESERT PLATE—6 furlongs.

Mr E C Ramshaw's Girgistan, 9st 2lbs.....Hoyt 1
Messrs Wood and Badger's William Rufus, 10st Capt Tudor 2
Capt G Jackson's Hailfellow 9st 7st.....Thompson 3

Also ran:—Mr C E Tayleur's Charles Edward, 7st 12lbs, Meah Jan; Mr L Phillip's Once More, 7st 7lbs, Gooloo.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Girgistan; evens Hailfellow, 2 to 1 against William Rufus, 4 to 1 Once More, 5 to 1 Charles Edwards.

The Race:—The race was run in the dark when the colours could not be seen. When the field came in sight Girgistan was leading and he won comfortably by 3 length from William Rufus. Time—1 min. 29 secs.

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MR. AND MRS. CHRISTOPHER LAWRENCE, of Hucknal Torkard, Notts, claim to be the oldest married couple in England. On May Day they will have been married seventy-two years. Mr. Lawrence is ninety-two and his wife ninety-one years of age.

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A YOUTH was brought up before an Irish Jury for the murder of his father and two men, and although the crime was proved up to the hilt and a verdict of guilty returned by the Jury, the prisoner was recommended to the mercy of the Court because he was an orphan.

# RAWALPINDI RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAWALPINDI, MARCH 25.

If there has been consistency in nothing else there has been little deviation in the ill-fortune that has followed the patrons of this noble pastime to the very end of this meeting. There has been a very attractive Card for to-day which gave promise of indemnification, but this expectation was mostly belied. Yet the sport on the Course was of a very interesting order and an additional attraction was provided in the sporting match over the Chase Course. There was a very full attendance favoured by fine weather.

The feature of the racing to-day, as on previous days, is the number of young Officers of the 10th Hussars, who have sported silk and ridden in great form. Messrs. Annesley, Fraser and Williams have showed up well, and Captain Winter and Mr. Creak have earned honors to-day.

The Handicap for the Pony Chase to-day provided another good race, three young Hussars riding the first three ponies, but Mr. Annesley was deprived of his well-earned honors through having dropped his weight cloth out of his saddlery in the race, the same accident having befallen Sappho. Old Tam Ring seems to have lost nothing of his form, for despite his heavy impost he got home over the mile course ; yet it was through sheer hard riding he got there.

The West Yorks and the Royal Army Medical Corps were "At Home" on the Course.

Match for Rs. 200 aside—Distance, two miles over the Chase Course.

Fraser's Diablo, 12st.....Owner 1
Capt Joe Beton's Ace of Hearts, 11st 7lbs (carried 11st 7lbs).....Captain Price 2

Betting :—2 to 1 on Dioblo and 5 to 4 against Ace of Hearts.

The Race.—They raced side by side fencing perfectly till landing over the last fence, Diablo came away and won easily by five lengths. Time —4 min. and 8 secs.

COUNTRY-BRED PLATE.

Chaplin's Tam Ring. 11st.....Hon'ble A Annesley 1
White's Ailsa Craig, 8st 7lbs.....Captain Winter 2
Major Walker's Labby Annie, 8st 11lb.....Bechan 3

Betting :—2 to 1 on Labby's Annie, 3 to 1 against Ailsa Craig ; and 5 to 1 Tam Ring.

The Race.—Labby's Annie faced the running from the start followed at intervals by Ailsa Craig and Tam Ring and soon held a long lead which after the four furlongs the other two began to diminish and catching her at the home turn Ailsa Craig for a brief moment looked like the winner, but Mr. Annesley riding determined to finish on Tam Ring and snatched the verdict on the post by a short head with five lengths between the second and third. Time—1min. 49 secs.

PUNJAB ARMY HANDICAP PONY CHASE.

Milliken's K C, 11st 8lbs.....Mr Williams 1
Peto's Tommy 11st 11b.....Mr Fraser 2
Dibben's Mister E, 10st 11lb.....Owner 3

Also ran :—Daffodil, 10st 13lbs ; Zoawar, 10st 13lbs (disqualified), and Moons, 10st 11b.

Betting.—2 to 1 against each K C and Zoawar ; 4 to 1 Tommy ; 5 to 1 Mister E ; 8 to 1 Sappho ; 10 to 1 Moonshine and Daffodil.

The Race.—K C and Moonshine went to the front and settled down with the lead from Daffodil and Tommy next with the rest close up. At the third fence Daffodil and her rider parted company, the mare continuing in the chase over the next two fences After six fields Zoawar beautifully ridden by Mr. Annesley began to creep up to the leaders and joining them three fields from home, Zoawar and K C drew away and after a great race to the near rails Zoawar won by two lengths from K C with five lengths separating K C, Tommy and Sappho. Time.—4 min. 41 secs.

Zoawar, Sappho and Tommy all dropped their weight clothes in race and as the two former could not draw their weights they lost their places.

HIEOVER PLATE.

Sydney Smith's Shamrock, 10st...Hon'ble A Annesley 1
Jones' Rudolph 8st 7lbs.....Caat Winter 2
Colonel Pringle's Maggie Lauder 10ft 10lbs .....Mr Creak 3

Also ran.—Rifleman 11st 7lbs, and Rosamund, 9st 10lbs.

Betting :—2 to 1 against each Maggie Lauder and Rudolph ; 3 to 1 Rifleman ; 4 to 1 the others.

The Race :—After four false starts they were let go in a bunch when Rudolph went to the front and showed the way from Shamrock, Rifleman and Maggie Lauder who were all level, and Rosamund lying last. This order was maintained to the half mile, where Rifleman joined Rudolph. Then at the last hurdle all were in a bunch and Shamrock came through and staying out Rudolph's efforts won by a length with the same between the second and third. Time—4 min. and 24 secs.

DISTANCE PLATE.

Jones' Opal, 10st 12lbs.....Mr Creak 1
Major Shearman's Akolia, 9st 9lbs.....Taylor 2
Major Moore's Gendarme, 8st 6lbs.....Capt Winter 3

Also ran.—A Jessamine 9st 6lbs ; and Random 6st 9lbs.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Akolia ; 3 to 1 Jessamine ; 4 to 1 Opal ; 6 to 1 the others.

The Race. - Gendarme and Akolia closely followed by the rest led into the straight where Opal came through and going comfortably won by a length and a half with one length between the second and third. Time—1min. 12secs.

SAHARA HANDICAP.

Chaplin's Myrtle 9st (carried 9st 11lbs).Norchmore 1
Fraser's Diablo, 8st 6lbs.....Taylor 2
Capt. Champion's and Mr White's Devil's Dance, 12st 2lbs ..... Capt Champion 3

Also ran :—Vienard 1st 9lbs.

Betting :—6 to 4 against each Devil's Dance and Vienard ; 5 to 1 the others.

The Race.—All the four raced abreast for the first furlong, then Myrtle and Vienard in company cut out the work till at three furlongs Vienard dropped the lead and Diablo, who was lying last, overhauled Vienard and Devil's Dance but could not get near Myrtle, who going on well won by four lengths. six lengths between the second and third. Time—2min 47 secs.

FAREWELL. PLATE.

Colonel Fuller's Little Dorris 8st 7lbs...Capt. Winter 1
Colonel Doran's Lucky Bell 7st 4lbs.....Kader 2
Lee's Ringette, 7st 4lbs (carried 7st 6lbs).....Bechan 3

Betting :—3 to 1 on Little Dorris and 3 to 1 against the other two.

The Race.—Little Dorris jumped off in front and soon established a long lead, followed in order by Lucky Bell and Ringette. These positions being preserved all through Little Dorris won in a canter by two lengths with four lengths between the other two. Time—1min. 43 secs.

# BOXING.

## Royal Scots Tournament.

### FIRST DAY.

As reported yesterday, the 2nd Battalion, the Royal Scots, opened a three days' Boxing Tournament on Monday in a large shamiana enclosure behind the Colaba Church. The Byes were uninteresting naturally, but there were some good fights as well, which promise some good sport when the preliminary stages have been concluded.

Captain Llewellyn is now well known as an excellent referee who insists on fighting, and fighting fairly, whereas the Judges, Captains Rundle and Umfreville, Timekeeper, Qr. Mr. Sergt. Watson and M. C., Sergt. Clark, carried out their duties most satisfactorily.

The first item on the programme was a Light weight one between Privates Eagles and Downie and went the three rounds, two of two minutes and the last of three minutes Eagles immediately began to make the pace through the medium of nice left leads, and slowly walked his man round the ring. Downie tried to fight him off but his rights were somewhat wild and met with a steady defence, though he got home occasionally on the body when not met with a prop. In the second round Downie rushed Eagles to the ropes but, though he did much better in this round, the latter covered well and scored with his left. Apparently intending to end matters, Eagles weighed in on entering upon the third round, but Downie held his ground and a regular *melee* ensued in which both swapped right and left swings. Things then quietened down and Eagles once more walked round after the other, using the left well, and a right swing to the jaw as the round was ending produced signs of wear in Downie who lost the verdict on points.

The next was a Bye in the same class when West, short but showing plenty of muscle, fought his bye with McKechnie. It was a most amusing affair from start to finish, the pace being very hot with light flips and no hard hitting, both showing themselves quick.

Another Bye followed, this in the Boys' Class when Piper Hunter met Boy Shandley. Both were very young but have apparently been in good hands and should train on well. They were ordered to fight more and Shandley began to rush, Hunter's side-stepping being clever and causing a deal of fun to on-lookers.

This led up to the best fight of the evening, for Catch weights, between Private Henderson and Petty Officer Rinber G. Gibbs. The former held a distinct advantage in weight, a typical fighter with small head and big muscular shoulders. Gibbs was shorter and less burly but very evenly built, nicely trained and using an useful left and good right to follow. Gibbs immediately weighed in with quick lefts but, on being rushed, fell to rise immediately and a hot scuffle ensued in which Henderson went down and up with a bound. Gibbs continued pressing with his lefts and covering well with his left shoulder hiding the point. As the gong sounded the soldier rushed and his weight and strength told palpably. On coming together for the second round there was a great mix-up, each exchanging hard rights, and Gibbs went down again to rise immediately and close. On separating, Henderson landed twice heavily on the head with his right, but Gibbs, landing a quick right on the mark as they closed again, found the right spot and Henderson was forced to tender his mitten.

An interval of fifteen minutes ensued before the Feathers came on. This was between Privates Evans and Cavannah, both of whom fought in this class last year, with a good deal of weight in the former's favour. Cavannah immediately forced the pace with quick but weak lefts, and evaded Evans' right swings by jumping away and then by clinching ; for which he was warned. Being far the lighter this was very apparently his only chance, but the warning seemed to have effect and he abstained. His next rush was the last as Evans swung the right on the jaw and he took the count.

The class put aside for the most recent draft from Home followed, but this was only a bye in which Jones was made to exert himself by Kay who, though a youngster, was a good deal heavier. It was quite a good fight which warmed up in the third round. Kay has a good style, is quick and can hit hard ; he should train on well. Jones stands well up to his work and shows a good deal of knowledge of the game.

An exciting fight, with some amusement thrown in owing to the totally different styles of the two and their both hitting out as they parted from a clinch, was the one in Light-weights between Privates Sinclair and Caiger. The former is short and somewhat stiff though a hard hitter, whereas the other is the reverse all round and scored in style. On starting, Sinclair coolly took a left to the mouth without attempting to raise his guard but then rushed and, on Caiger ducking low, sent him down with an upper-cut. Sinclair again came and Caiger literally turned and ran and, when caught, was very near being sent through the ropes. He then began to clinch and twice went down on one knee to avoid punishment In the second Caiger again clinched and was rushed round the ring with Sinclair making for the body and again sending him to his knees was on the point of hammering away. On resuming Caiger once more resorted to holding and each time they broke they swung heavily to the amusement of onlookers. Caiger's tactics had begun to tell and, in the long third round Sinclair showed unmistakeable signs of wear and was gradually forced back round the ring with left jabs and himself occasionally propping. He tried a rush now and then but the sting had gone and Caiger piled on the points and, purely through superior reach and science, gained the verdict on points.

A Feather-weight bye in which Hiles met Kelly was a very tame show in which both commenced with rights forward. They were told to fight but only continued giving a very poor show.

The programme concluded with a spirited go in the Boys' class between Baker and Rhodes who was beaten in the final last year. Baker has grown considerably and was over a head taller, an advantage which Rhodes could not get over. Baker made the pace throughout and, though Rhodes once got home a hard right on the body, used his reach well by propping his opponent whenever he closed. Baker made a great rush on beginning the second round but Rhodes pluckily stood his ground and swapped blow for blow and, ducking well, fought a more even round paying attention to the body. In the third Baker swung his right wildly and Rhodes ducked out of danger and, on rushing, got home well. Baker's reach however served him well to the end and, keeping little Rhodes off, was awarded the verdict on points.

This brought proceedings to a close after some good sport which will improve as the weaker ones gets sifted out.

### SECOND DAY.

The Royal Scots' Boxing Tournament was continued last night with the same Officials present and another more than fair and appreciative audience. On the whole, the boxing was far more lively, and better than on Monday, and one can safely predict an excellent night's sport to-night, when the final come off. Full details will appear to-morrow, the following were the results :—

Feathers, 9st. (Semi-final.)

Pte. Evans beat Pte. McCallum. A fast first round, McCallum not coming up for the second after time had saved him.

Intermediates. 10st. 9lbs. 1st Rd.

Pte. Kenny vs. Pte. Keiker.
Keiker failed to put in an appearance.

Catch Weights, Bye, Cpl. Richardson fought a lively three-rounds with Pte. Eagles.

Officers.—Middle Weights.

Lieut. Dobbin, R G A., beat Lieut. Morrison, R.S.
Won on points after three rounds in Dobbin's favour.

Draft. 9st. 8lbs. 1st Rd.

Pte. Wrench beat Pte. Shaw.
A tremendously fast fight, Shaw giving in before the end of the first round.

Light Weights, 10st, 1st Rd.

Pte. Evans beat Foreman of Signals Charles S. Allan, H. M. S. Hyacinth.
A very fine fight, won on points by a small margin

Feathers 9st. 1st Rd.

Lce. Cpl. McGuchan beat Pte Stainforth.
Stainforth knocked out in the second round.
Boys. (Semi-final.) Boy Baker beat Boy Shandley.
Baker was much better and won on points.

Draft 9st, 8lbs, 1st Rd.

Dr. Wallace beat Pte. W. Litton.
After very hard fighting Litton lost on points.

Boys 1st Rd.

Boy Groves beat Boy King.
Groves was the bigger and after King had gone down twice he gave in winded.

Intermediates. Semi final.

Pte Eagles beat Pte Kenny.
Kenny failed to put in an appearance.

Draft 9st 8lbs. Semi-final.

Pte Kelly beat Pte Wrench.
Wrench was having all the best of matters when he was disqualified for hitting low.

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Two Chinese boys were prosecuted at Singapore recently for stealing some scent and a razor from a hairdresser's shop. They were luxurious youths ; one said that he wanted the scent to make him smell sweet, and the other because he wanted to wash his face with it to remove pimples. Chinese for a razor is "a thing to extract hair from the faces of barbarians."

# MRS. BULLOCK WORKMAN'S EXPERIENCES ON THE HYMALAYAS.

Mrs. Bullock Workman, the famous explorer and champion lady mountaineer, gave an interesting lecture on Karakaran Hymalaya last night at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road. The lecture was illustrated with beautiful slides from photographs in the possession of Doctor and Mrs. Bullock Workman, and taken during their recent travels. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay, presided.

His Excellency Lord Lamington was present and a large number of ladies and gentlemen attended.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins in introducing Mrs. Bullock Workman observed that she had gained a world-wide fame as an explorer and of all she had accomplished her sex had every reason to be proud. They lived in an age of records and achievements. What was accomplished by Mrs Bullock Workman would excite admiration, and all that she had done implied those qualities which they commonly designated by the homely term "pluck." And pluck meant courage to undertake, energy to proceed and resolution to achieve. They had come not to listen to him and he would therefore at once perform the duty as President by asking Mrs. Bullock Workman to commence her lecture.

Mrs. Bullock Workman then commenced her lecture, beginning with a description of the route to the Karakaran, Glaciers and various peaks, some of which were over 20,000 ft. in height above sea-level. The lecturer took her audience through Cashmere on to the highest peak of the snow-topped mount, showing excellent views and several photographs illustrating the different stages of the journey. The lecture on this account proved altogether interesting as the slides which threw beautiful views of mountain scenery on the screen of what is described to be the most wonderful part of the country.

At the conclusion of the lecture His Excellency the Governor proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Bullock Workman, which Sir Lawrence Jenkins had asked him to do, but that task His Excellency thought should have been entrusted to a better person, and that was to Lady Jenkins. Referring to the lecture, His Excellency observed that Sir Lawrence had termed the qualities of the explorer as pluck, but from the photographs exhibited and the description given they would agree with His Excellency that Mrs. Bullock Workman and her husband had great powers of endurance. From the pictures shown on the screen His Excellency was quite mystified. Some mysteries he could not solve. His Excellency could not understand how the explorer managed to go from one peak to the other which the picture showed were divided by a very wide gulf. The other mystery His Excellency could not solve was how they managed to keep the kettle boiling on a height 20,000 feet above sea-level and in a temperature 4 degrees below zero. His Excellency thanked the lecturer on behalf of those present for the graphic description and beautiful alpine scenery depicted on the screen through the lantern.

# SARASVATI MILLS.

The Twelfth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Sarasvati Mills, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the office, No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding.

The following extracts are taken from the Directors' report :—

It will be seen from the audited accounts that the Company has made a profit of Rs. 1,28,894-0-6 which together with the last year's balance of Rs. 3,819-1-6 amounts to Rs. 1,32,713-2-0. Your Directors have carried Rs. 62,500-0-0 to the depreciation of Machinery account leaving a balance of Rs. 70,213-2-0 which they propose to distribute as follows :—To dividend at 10 per cent per annum Rs. 62,500. To bonus for the Company's Staff 1,000. To carry forward to next year's account 6,713-2. Total 70,213-2.

Your Directors' regret to record the sad death of Mr. Premchund Raychand, who was a dire tor of the Company for a long time and who had rendered useful service by his valuable advice.

The Directors' report together with the balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1906, was received and adopted—and a dividend at 10 per cent. per annum was declared. Messrs. Narandas Purshotamdas and Hurgovandas Mooljchand who retired by rotation were re-elected directors, and the appointment of Messrs. Nanu Narayen Kothare, and Choonilal Vijbhucandas as directors was confirmed. Mr. Manmohandas Dayaldas was re-appointed auditor. The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

# FITZGERALD'S CIRCUS.

To-night this Circus announces an entire change of programme and nine new sensational star turns will be introduced, including Miss Milly Fitzgerald's performing dogs which do everything but speak Antoine Menier, the Human Ostrich (or the man without a digestion) and La Statue Humane.

Judging from the poor attendance last night it is quite evident the Bombay public do not realise the fact that a really first-class circus is in our midst and one that is well worth a visit

# THE AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

## Important Progress Made.

There is every reason to believe says the *Melbourne Age* that as a result of the frequent conferences between the Minister of Defence, Mr. Trevisa Clarke Mr. J. Esplen, Captain Creswell and Mr. Clarkson within the last few days, and the visits which the English ship builders and the visiting eminent naval engineer paid to the Williamstown naval depot, important progress has been made in the direction of the early initiation of Government ship building yards in Australia, and the preliminary construction in England of sample torpedo boats and destroyers. One of the conferences between the Minister, Mr. Clarke and Mr. Esplen lasted nearly three hours, and had results which, when formally announced by the Minister of Defence, will be seen to have made the production of a complete Australian naval construction scheme a matter of only a few weeks. It will probably be found when all that has taken place is fully explained that the Government has been enabled to take advantage of Mr. Esplen's experience in such a way as to remove most of the technical difficulties which faced the Government a few weeks ago with regard to the carrying out of its policy. Whatever is decided, the initiation of the Australian ship-building yards will be preceded by the construction of some of the boats in England, and it is more than probable that the plans and specifications will be designed by Mr. Esplen, who will also advise as to the initiation of the years. In any case any arrangement made by the Government with Mr. Esplen will provide for tenders being called for the torpedo boats open to Australian engineering firms and to the whole world.

In connection with the naval construction portion of Messrs. Clarke and Esplen's mission, it has transpired that the messages from England endeavouring to cast doubts on the genuineness of their statement in this regard emanated from the same source as the misleading cablegram which arrived in Melbourne the day the Federal Parliament met.

# SUPPOSED TIGER AT LARGE.

Great excitement and alarm has been caused in the Powlett River district of Victoria by the discovery of what are believed to be the tracks of a tiger in the shrub covered sandhills between Powlett River and Cape Patterson. For some time past, Mr. George Hislop, a local grazier, has been losing sheep, which have apparently been carried off by some animal. Mr. Hislop suspected dogs and laid baits, and a stray dog was caught, but the sheep continued to disappear. A few days ago an employee of Mr. Hislop discovered the tracks of some very large animal, leading to a watering place at the foot of the sandhills. These tracks were carefully examined, and they were found to resemble, both in their relative positions and their shape, the footprints of a great cat. Daily these tracks were obliterated by Mr. Hislop, and each morning fresh tracks appeared. Wild duck in the district has been allowed an unlooked for respite since the advent of the supposed tiger, and sportsmen are organising a large party with dogs and guns to hunt the beast.

# THE GUJARAT PIG STICKING MEETING.

THE GUJARAT CUP.

The following are the Entries for the Gujerat Cup :—

| | Two | Nominations |
|---|---|---|
| W L B Souter | " | " |
| Col J S Forbes | " | " |
| Capt Darley | " | " |
| Prince Fatehsinhgrao Gaekwar | " | " |
| J E B Hotson | " | " |
| Thakor Shri Takhatsinhji of Katosan | " | " |
| K S Sirdarsinhji of Shahpura | " | " |
| R C Brown | " | " |
| T J B Thatcher | " | " |
| T D Moore | " | " |
| W E Crum | " | " |
| D N Graham | " | " |
| Alister Forbes | " | " |
| H Medlicott | " | " |
| J L Symons | " | " |
| Owen Symons | " | " |
| Col H P Dimmock | One | Nomination |
| K S Becharsinhji of Katosan | " | " |
| " Nursinhji " " | " | " |
| " Lakhaji of Rajkot | " | " |
| " Ranjitsinhji of Baria | " | " |
| C A Beyts | " | " |
| F B P Lory | " | " |
| Capt H E Rudkin | " | " |
| R R Boyd | " | " |
| J Crerar | " | " |

THE SALMON CUP.

The following are the Entries for the Salmon Cup.

| | |
|---|---|
| W L B Souter | R C Brown |
| Col J S Forbes | R G Gordon |
| K S Lakhaji of Rajkot | T D Moore |
| Capt J R Darley | J Crerar |
| Prince Fatensinhrao Gaekwar | W E Crum |
| K S Ranjitsinhji of Baria | D N Graham |
| J E B Hotson | T J B Thatcher |
| W A Hirst | Capt H E Rudkin |
| C A Beyts | W H Lloyd |
| F B P Lory | C C Hickie |
| K S Narsinhji of Katosan | H Medlicott |
| K S Surajmalji of Katosan | R R Boyd |
| G Wiles | J L Symons |
| K S Sirdarsinhji of Shahpura | Owen Symons |

# ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday March 30 :—

A Class Handicap—Start 3-30 p. m. Course Special from Committee Vessel to Tucker Beacon thence to North Karanja Buoy thence to Committee Vessel leaving all marks to started. Twice round. Length 16-7 miles.

B Class Handicap—Start 3-45 p. m. Course Same as above.

Tomtit Class and C Class Handicap Start 4 p. m. Course No. 19. From Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to port round Red Channel Buoy W N W of Butcher Island leaving it to port round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to started and thence to Ore Vessel Length 9-6 miles.

D Class Handicap—Start 4-5 p. m. Course No. 19 as above.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Hindustan, 2,388 tons, captain A Haig, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk &c, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kt Templar, 4,601 tons, captain A J H Bellett, sailed yesterday for Kobe &c, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Dilaware, 2,469 tons, captain C Cabot, sailed yesterday for Kustandji, in ballast.

THE steamer Queda, 4,944 tons, captain R H Coope, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Caithness 2,222 tons, captain R W Taylor, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Cardiff in ballast.

THE steamer Alvi, 2,324 tons, captain H T Hill, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and Mr Churchill, and 8 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Madura, 1,273 tons, captain J B Elton, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Behzad Mr Ritson, Mrs and Miss Raimes, Mr Hemming, Mr Pollock, Mr Carter, and 122 deck.

## MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H M S Hyacinth | Capt Hereage | R Navy |
| H M S Hermes | Capt Nicholson | R Navy |
| R I M S Dufferin | Comdr Black | R I Marine |

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| R I M S Northbrook | Lt A E Harold | R I Marine |
| R I M S Elphinstone | Lt G H Finnis | R I Marine |
| Three Torpedo Boats | | Royal Navy |
| H M S Sphinx | Comdr Bowman | R Navy |
| H M S Lapwing | Comdr Barker | R Navy |

## VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Mar. 26.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 1440 | Baldwin | H C Jooseb |
| Bedouin | 2343 | Sandow | K N & Co |
| Belle of France | 2468 | Leslie | Cory Bros & Co |
| Caspian | 2317 | Young | K N & Co |
| Cucrimba | 4937 | Smith | M M & Co |
| Caithniss | 2222 | Taylor | T Morrison & Co |
| Dwarka | 759 | Manley | M M & Co |
| Kasara | 504 | Crappel | M M and Co |
| Kirkfield | 2289 | Dermody ... Dinkirk | F Muir & Co |
| Laleuan | 2273 | Ross | K N & Co |
| Loodina | 2124 | Childbey | M M & Co |
| Morienfels | 3560 | Voifers | Glade & Coe |
| Madura | 1273 | Elton | M M & Co |
| Naseri | 911 | Primrose ...P Gulf | 23-3 B & P S N Co |
| Nairung | 2862 | Thomson | T M & Co |
| Nairn | 2334 | Lassen | K N & Co |
| Oriental | 3805 | Lewellen | 25-3 P & O Co |
| Ormidale | 2305 | Hamilton | K Nixon & Co |
| Querimba | 4937 | Smith | M M & Co |
| Shanjehan | 2566 | Davison | Shah S N Co |
| Singin | 1912 | Currie | S Wallace & Co |
| Tientain | 2555 | Grant | Shah S N Co |

## VESSELS IN DOCK—Mar. 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination | Date | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Clan Maclean | 2952 | Gannge F | Chittagong | 29-3 | Muir&Co |
| B | Morocco | 2476 | Boxhall | Hull | 4-4 F | M & Co |
| C & R | Austria | 4879 | Biloffer | Trieste | 1-4 A L S | N Co |
| D & E | Lord Antrim | 1954 | Watt | Akyab | 26-3 J | M & Co |
| F | Manoton | 6720 | Edwards | A'werp | 26-3 T | M'son & Co |
| G | Helios | 860 | Kundsen | Singapore | 23-3 F | F C & Co |
| H | Westward Ho | 2316 | Evans | Genoa, Viazagapatam | 4-4J | M & Co |
| K | Delhi | 4784 | Andrews | Shanghai | 3-4 | P & O Co |
| L | Somali | 1623 | Birch | Z'Oar | 5-4 | A Strandes |
| M | Withley Hall | 2235 | Henderson | | | K N & Co |
| N | Umhlali | 2145 | Richards | Leith | 28-3 | W & A G & Co |
| O | King Frederick | 2397 | Jones | Genoa | 29-3 | J M & Co |
| P | Bundesrath | 1336 | Grieve | | 27-3 | A Strands |
| Q | Kagoshima Maru | 2731 | Kori | Kobe | 26-3 | N Y Kaisha |

Offside D & E.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Methley Hall | 2235 | Henderson. | Virzagapatam. | 2-4 | K N & Co |

H W P D

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mahanadi | 547 | Ahmed | K'chi | 26-3 | Bo S N Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Alavi | 2324 | Hill | N N | B & P S N Co |
| 2 | Castalia | 4081 | Blighr | L'pool | 6-4 W & A G & Co |
| 3 | Beatrice | 2139 | Randall | Kobe | 30-3 H Hussain |
| 5 | Aston Hall | 2323 | Grihble | L'pool | 31-3 K N & Co |
| 6 | Wellington | 3626 | Tait | Hull | 15-3 W & A G & Co |
| 7 | Imaum | 270 | Wigdahl | 30-3 Antwerp | K Nixon & Co |
| 7 | Coquet | 286+ | Walker | Kobe | 30-3 T M & Co |
| 8 | Africa | 2565 | Badessich | Trieste | 1-4 A L S N Co |
| 10&11 | Colaba | 3893 | Robertson | A'werp | 27-3 M M & Co |
| 12 | Caledonia | 3522 | Tocque | London | 30-3 P & O Co |
| 14 | Africa | 1307 | McLean | Z'bar | 25-3 M M & Co |
| 14 | Westminster | 2781 | Duncombe | Hamburg. | 6-4 W & A G & Co |
| 15 | Havrarsi | 3504 | Cartun | Havre | 9-4 J M & Co |
| 16 | Baluchistan | 1711 | Davies | Dunkirk | 30-3 M M & Co |

M W D D

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Devanha | 4705 | Hide | Repairing | N F . P & O Co |

## ARRIVALS.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Caithness s | Taylor | Cardiff, Jan 9 |
| 26 | Madura s | Elton | Bushire, Mar 14 |
| | Alvi s | Hill | Mauritius, Mar 7 |

## DEPARTURES.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Beme s | Stockwell | Rangoon |
| | Queda s | Coope | Calcutta |
| | Hindustan | Haig | Dunkirk &c |
| | Kt Templar s | Bellett | Kobe &c |
| | Delaware s | Cobat | Kustandji |

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Westminister, for Antwerp, &c
" Kirkfield, for Dunkirk, &c
" Somali, for Zanzibar, &c
" Loodiana, for Calcutta, &c

## CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| Mar. | Steamer | Names. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Bhundara | T B K Whytehead | Bombay |
| | Maharani | T W Corbkhill | Rangoon |

DEPARTURES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | Kistna | G S Jones | Chittagong |
| | Rajput | J L Leftwith | Bombay |
| 25 | Lama | C H Sharp | Rangoon |

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 07 July, 2017

## DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

**Ormidall** s—10,000 cwt manganese ore, D B Lam. and Co ; 1,000 tons, manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 63,712 cwt myrabollams, W Bechar, 2,000 cwt cottonseed, 1,670 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

**Castallia** s—14 bales silk waste Killick Nixon and Co; 150 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 101 cwt gum, P Jethabhoy, 7 tons. woodlogs, J H Sallemahomed 4,000 cwt wheat, Sanday and Co ; 3,282 cwt oil cakes. The new mofussil Co.

**Aston Hall** s—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros,

FOR LONDON.

**Caithness** s—7,840 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers, 6,000 cwt cotton seeds, Volkart Brothers, 1,985 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey, 3,000 cwt peppers and 207 cwt ginger, D Dharsy 355 cwt dryginger, 300 cwt pepper, B Cewsey.

**Caledonia** s—7 cases bristles J A Begbie and Co ; 42 cwt fishmaws, R Dhanjee and Co ; 2 cwt fennelseed, Nusserwanjee Bros, and Co ; 6 bales gunnybags, Lowther and Co ; 80 cwt coirropes, D Jumnadas, 70 cwt chillies K B Sajan 9 bales skins, Kahn and Kahn, 4 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 132 baies skins, H M Abba, and A H Mahomed, 176 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 8 bales skins, B Esmail. 12 bales skins, K B Sajan.

FOR HULL.

**Morocco** s—25 bales hemp, E Tajbhoy and Co ; 1,002 cwt myrabollams, and 500 cwt cottonseed. Ebjee Oomersey, 25,320 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BOSTON.

**Morocco** s—2 bales woollen carpets, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

**Baluchistan** s—300 cwt gum, P Jethaboy, 220 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co,

FOR ANTWERP.

**Emaum** s—1,999 cwt rapeseed, Holland Bombay Trading Co ; 2 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 280 bales hemp P Bhimjee, 98 tons gingellyseed, Worman and Co ; 1,980 cwt gingellyseed, J Fachiri, 1,000 cwt gingellyseed, K Nixon and Co ; 1,000 cwt castorseed, David Sasson and Co ; 2,000 cwt castorseed N Laloobhoy, 80 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

**Colaba** s—5,040 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers.

**Caithness** s—2,033 cwt wheat, W and A Graham and Co.

**Glan Maclaren** s—100 bales hemp P Bhimjee, 4,000 cwt teelseed 224 bales cotton and 6,710 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

**Marienfels** s—55 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co ; 201 cwts Mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 175 bales hemp P Bhimjie, 4,000 cwts rapeseed and 2,000 cwts castorseed, 1,400 cwts weedseed 100 cwts Nigerseed, 600 cwts fenugree, Volkart Bros ; 170 bales cottonfly Tyabjee and Co ; 4,000 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanjie ; 2,001 cwts Gingelly Jehangir Cama and Co ; 110 bales cottonfly N Damjie, 95 bales cotton waste, N Damjie ; 230 cwts Gum, G Sojpal 40 bales Cottonfly, J C Tadiwalla, 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co

**Westminster** s—55 bales hemp, E Tajbhoy and Co ; 825 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 2,000 cwt bones, R Kaderbhoy, 201 ewt kangseed, J Lukmidas. 602 cwt old copper, P Anant, 62 cwt gum, A H Maujee and Co ; 1,000 cwt weedseed, Bauer and Krause, 47 bales hides, Nizmudin and Co ; 220 bales cotton, K Visram and Co ; 1,375 bales cotton, K Hurmukhrai and Co ; 187 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co ; 220 bales cottou, E Spinners and Co ; 2.184 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 720 balesRalli Bros, 343 cwt gum, Damjee and Co; 271 bales hemp, T Purshotum and Co ; 396 cwt gum, P Jethabhoy, 275 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co.

**Westminster** s—170 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 4,400 bales cotton, 4,000 rapeseed, 2,000, cwt castorseed, 1,400 cwt needseed, 100 cwt nigrseed, and 600 cwt turmeric, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

**Havraise** s—1,000 cwt mustardseed, Volkart Bros, 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

**Westminister** s—1,500 tons, manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR NEW YORK.

**Caledonia** s—3 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw & Co ; 33 bales goat skins, H M Halim.

FOR MARSEILLES

**Ormidale** s—9.000 cwts eastorseed, 4,234 cwts groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 4,080 cwts castorseeds, Societa C Italiana.

**Castalia** s—50 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy ; 200 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co.

FOR GENOA,

**Baluchistan** s—700 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts linseed. and 1,001 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 4,380 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros, 8,000 cwt linseed, R Nixon and Co ; 55 old iron, E B Parekh ; 4680 bales cotton, Ralli Bros

**King Frederick** s—984 cwts linseed, Societa C Italiana 160 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 50 bales cotton The Bombay Co

**Westward Ho** s—3,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 1,999 cwts linseed, J Fachiri 2460 cwts linseed Societa C Italiana; 1000 cwts Castorseed Volkart Brothers 1998 cwts linseed J A Begbie and Co ; 200 tons iron A Brothers, 100 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co ; 100 bales cotton V Peraji

FOR TRIESTE.

**Africa** s—19 cwt guts. A Meyer, 90 bales twist The Bombay General Trading Co ; 81 bales twist A Schweiger and Co ; 33 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

**Austria** s—220 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

**Castalia** s—100 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

**Delhi** s—1,000 cwt bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy. 3 chests, opium, P and O Co ; 600 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 25 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co ; 306 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI

**Delhi** s—1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 1,200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 75 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co ; and 1,100 twist, Tata and Co.

FOR KOBE.

**Coquet** s—300 bales cotton Sorabjie Framjie and Co ; 600 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co ; 1400 bales cotton M M Essabhoy ; 300 bales cotton D Visram

**Beatrice** s—1400 bales cotton The Metsui B Kaisha ; 300 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co ; 150 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR OSAKA.

**Beatrice** s—100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 500 bales cotton. The Metsui B Kaisha.

**Coquet** s—300 bales cotton, The metsui B Kaisha 100 bales cotton, H N Madras Walla and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

**Delhi** s—1,000 cwt bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co.

FOR HAIPHONG

**Delhi** s—400 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, March 27.

938. Medals.—Extract from India Army Orders dated 4th March 1907, is published for information

103. Volunteer Long Service Medal.

The undermentioned members of the Indian Volunteer Force are granted the medal.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Sergt. M. Veevers and Sergt. W. C. Shepherd.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, March 27.

204 DRILL INSTRUCTION.

There will be Drill and Instruction at the old Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder daily at 7-30 a.m.

The Head-Quarters of No 2 Co B V A at Nesbit Road will be open every night for Drill at 9 p.m.

The above parades are specially ordered to enable non-efficients to make themselves efficient by the 31st instant in accordance with Rule 12 of Corps Rules to which special attention is drawn.

205 COMPETITIONS.

The following Competitions will be held as under :—

| Competitions. | Place. | Date and Time. |
|---|---|---|
| I Layers ..... | Mahaluxmi Fort.. | 30th March 7 a m |
| II Wheal Cup ..... | Do ..... | 6th April 5 p m |
| III Hamilton Shield Inter Company ... | Cresent site (Opposite Army and Navy stores.) | 13th April 6-30 p m |
| IV D R F ..... | Saluting Battery. | 20th April 5 p m |

Entries for D R F Competition to be in Head Quarter office by morning of the 19th April.

Entries for Layers Competition to be in Head Quarter office by morning of the 29th March.

Attention is drawn to the Hamilton Shield Competition which has been altered to an Inter Company Competition with reference to above competitions.

Instructional parades will be held as under.

D R F Every Wednesday evening until further orders at the saluting Battery at 7 p m.

Layers at Mahaluxmi Fort at 7 a m on the 28th instant.

E E Company.

There will be an all night run on Wednesday (to-day) the 27th inst.

Parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p m.

All members must attend.

214 CLASS FIRING.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for Class Firing on Sunday next the 31st instant at 7 a. m. It is requested that any member who has not fired his class will endeavour to do so on the above dates.

215 STRENGTH.

The following Member having resigned is struck off the strength of the corps as follows :—

Gr T Brooks No 2 Company from 26-3-07

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant B V. A.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, March 27.

Members are requested to return without delay to Head-Quarters for inspection their Arms, saddlery and accoutrements including water bottle, obtaining a receipt for the same.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

TEA cultivation has been tried in the convict settlements of the Andamans without much success. The latest report shows that two of the three tea gardens have been failures ; and even if sufficient convict labour could have been spared for improvements and extension the qualities of the soil and of the tea bushes were irremediable. These gardens have, therefore, been closed, but the third at Kalatang, has been extended. Some 47,058 lbs. of tea were manufactured at this garden during the year and over 50,000 lbs. of tea was supplied under a contract with the Burma Supply and Transport Corps at 6 annas per lb. The cost of manufacture alone, however, was 5 as. 9·36 pies and there was a loss of over Rs. 5,500 on the garden during the year. The contract above referred to has been secured again but at the price of 5 as. 3 pies per lb. it does not appear to promise a very profitable business.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 2nd February, amounted to Rs. 25,766, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 17,979. The total earnings from 1st January to 2nd February were Rs. 1,11,961, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 99,772.

# BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half Yearly Divid. | Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 12 p. c. | 1,362½ |
| Bank of Bengal. | 40,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,415 |
| Bank of Madras. | 10,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,300 |
| Commercial Bank of India. | 40,000 | 70 | 100 | Nil | 35 |
| Alliance Bank of Simla ..... | 15,000 | 100 | 100 | 12 pr. ct. | 248 |
| EXCHANGES BANKS. | | | | | |
| Charter Bank .. | 0,000 | £20 | £20 | 14 pr. ct. | £30 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation..... | 80,000 | dol. 125 | all | £1415-0 | £90 |
| National Bank of India ..... | 40,000 | £25 | £12½ | dvd 2 | Rs. 530 |
| Punjab National Bank ..... | .... | 100 | 100 | .... | 13 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | |
| Alcock Ashdown. | 11,750 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs. 14 | 332 |
| Back Bay Baths. | 500 | 50 | 50 | dvd Rs. 10 | 8 |
| Badham Pile.... | 500 | 100 | 100 | 12 pr. ct. | 138½ |
| Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation..... | 1,200 | 2,500 | 1,500 | dvd Rs. 180 | 3,650 |
| Do. New Issue. | 1,800 | 685 | 375 | dvd Rs. 45 | 2,175xd |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. ..... | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | 6 pr. ct. | 32 |
| Bombay Flour Mill..... | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 365 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills. .. | 1,700 | 200 | 200 | Nil | 170 |
| Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld. | 2,000 | 500 | 50 | 12 pr. ct. | 50 |
| Indian Guarantee Surely Ship Assn. ..... | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr. ct. | 19 |
| John Roberts and Co. ..... | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs. 10 | 190 |
| Kemp and Co.... | 2,000 | 200 | 175 | 14 | 216 |
| Kurrachi Landing ..... | 500 | 500 | 200 | 20 | 125 |
| Marcks ahd Co., Ld. ..... | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs. 10 | 144 |
| Napier Hotel Co. | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | Nil | 82 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance..... | 5,000 | 100 | 50 | 6-1-4 pr. ct. | 180 |
| Phillips and Co., Ld. ..... | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 8¾ pr. ct. | 93 |
| Tart Canning Co. | 5,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 21 | 442½ |
| Sunday and Co. | 1,000 | 100 | 1,001 | | 25 |
| Preacher and Co. | 2,000 | 100 | 500 | 28 | 300 |
| Thacker and Co. | 1,500 | 100 | .... | 12 pr. ct. | 370 |
| Telephone Co.. | 13,500 | 25 | 25 | 1½ | 30 |
| SHARES. | | | | | |
| Alliance ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | all | Dvd 12 1/2 | 175 |
| Bombay United. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs. 15 | 360 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co..... | 1,200 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs. 125 | 700 |
| Central India .. | 7,500 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs. 75 | 1,915 |
| China Mills Co. Ld. ..... | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs. 50 | 1,300 |
| Connaught Mills. | 1,650 | 500 | 500 | 30 | 520 |
| Colaba Land and Mills ..... | 4,000 | 700 | 500 | dvd Rs. 30 | 960 |
| Coorla Mills .... | 1.500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.100 | 700 |
| Currimbhoy Mills ..... | 750 | 1,000 | 000 | dvd Rs. 60 | 1,025 |
| David Mills .... | 1.460 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs. 20 | 365 |
| Empress..... | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | 30 | 450 |
| Framjee Petit .. | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs. 50 | 1,360 |
| Hindustan..... | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rt. 60 | 615 |
| Howard and Bullough .... | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 30 | 550 |
| Hyderabad .... | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 1,100 |
| Imperial Cotton. | 900 | 500 | 1,000 | 15 | 250 |
| Indian Manfg... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 500 | dvd Rs. 60 | 840 |
| Indo-China Manfg. Co., Ld. | 700 | 1,000 | 250 | dvd Rs. 60 | 1,100 |
| James Greaves.. | 1,300 | 500 | 1,000 | 30 | 470 |
| Jamshed Manfg. Co. ..... | 1,800 | 250 | 1,000 | dvd 10 | 167½ |
| Jewraj Balloo .. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dv Rs. 60 | 500 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld. ..... | 842 | 1,000 | 1,000 | od Rs. 50 | 425 |
| Khandeish..... | 750 | 1,000 | 108 | dvd Rs. 50 | 840 |
| Khatao Mackunjee ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs. 40 | 630 |
| Kohinoor Mills | 2,800 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 730 |
| Leopold..... | 3,500 | 100 | 1,000 | 3 | 82 |
| Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co.. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dv Rs. 50 | 500 |
| Madras United.. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 150 | 2,700 |
| Manockjee Petit. | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dv Rs. 225 | 3,345 |
| Morarjee Gocul das ..... | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dv Rs. 150 | 2,690 |
| New Great Eastern ..... | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 175½ |
| Presidency Mills Co., Ld. ..... | 1,742 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rt. 40 | 900 |
| Queen Mills .... | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs. 50 | 1,050 |
| Ripon Mills .... | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs. 40 | 850 |
| Sassoon ..... | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 925 |
| Sholapore Mills. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,600 | dvd Rs.150 | 3,650 |
| Soonderdas .... | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 140 |
| Southern Mahratta ..... | 2,380 | 250 | 250 | 10 | 140 |
| Sun Mills, Ld. .. | 3,200 | 250 | 250 | 15 | 150 |
| Standard Mills Co. ..... | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 50 | 1,175 |
| Swadeshi Mills.. | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs. 80 | 1,450 |
| Sassoon and Alliance ... | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs. 87 | 500 |
| Union Mills Ld. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 390 |
| Western India . | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 515 |
| RAILWAY COMPANIES. | | | | | |
| Ahmedabad Dholka Ry .. | 11,000 | 100 | 100 | | 99 |
| Ahmedabad Prante Ry.... | 4,000 | 500 | 500 | 12-8-0 | 530 |
| Tapti Valley and Co ..... | 8,000 | 400 | 500 | | 467½ |

GENERAL BOOTH has arrived at New York on the Atlantic transport liner "Minneapolis." The Salvation Army leader, who was looking very well after a stormy passage, said to an interviewer :—"I want £10,000,000 to carry on the work. I am not going to beg, but I am looking for a man to take me by the hand and say, 'Look here, General, take me into partnership.' Asked if he would accept the money of Mr. Rockefeller, or if he considered it "tainted," General Booth replied that he would take anything.